

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains one Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$1.15  
per annum.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Barometer 29.76

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 84.

April 26, 1921, Temperature 77

April 26, 1920, Temperature 71.

ECONOMISE.  
GET YOUR PRINTING DONE  
AT THE  
CHINA MAIL.  
HIGH CLASS WORK.  
PRICES FAVOURABLE.

No. 18242

二拜禮

號六廿月四年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1921.

日九十月三酉辛九歲年十國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

In this changeable weather  
Beware of a chill—

Carry a phial of  
**WATSON'S**  
COLD CURE TABLETS

A sure preventive.  
A speedy cure.

Price per phial 75 cents

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)  
Open and Closed

**CARS FOR HIRE**

TEL. 482. in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482  
3552

**"NILFISK"**

THE WORLD'S BEST VACUUM CLEANER.

HOSPITALS, STORES, OFFICES, FACTORIES AND  
PRIVATE HOMES.

Will gain in Health and Cleanliness by using the  
"NILFISK" now on view at the Hongkong Electric  
Co., Ltd's Show Rooms in Duddell Street.

SOLE AGENTS:

**DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO.**

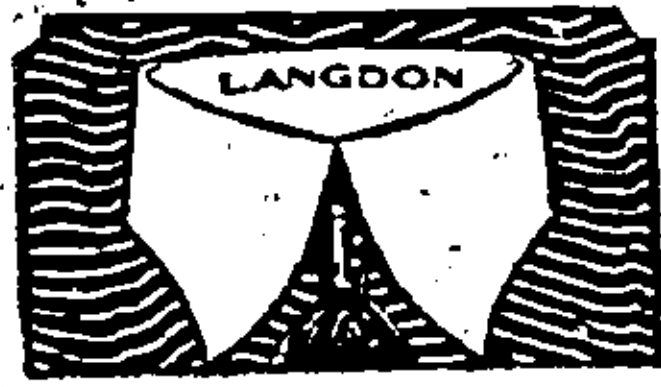
1A, Chater Road.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

Just Arrived  
LATEST PATTERNS  
OF  
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES

WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS  
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS.

**IDE COLLARS**



The Newest of the New

SOLD BY

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR  
"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

OBTAINABLE AT:

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

**EXPERIENCE**

has taught us that it is wise  
WHEN BUYING A WATCH  
to consider quality before price.  
We have a stock of Pocket and  
Wrist Watches of quality  
THAT SATISFY!

**J. ULLMANN & CO.**

PRINCE STREET. EST. 1860.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

NEW BUDGET.

A REMARKABLE FINANCIAL YEAR.

FOREIGN DEBTS REDUCED.

BRITAIN REGARDING WORLD'S FINANCIAL LEAD.

LONDON, April 25.

The outstanding points of the Budget statement introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons this afternoon were no additional taxation and the removal of additional taxes on sparkling wines and cigars imposed last year which were found to have restricted consumption. Legislation is being introduced to terminate the excess profits tax. In spite of the changed conditions this realised a surplus of £230,500,000 only, £3,700,000 under last year's estimates. The foreign debt was reduced only £117,000,000, including the United States £75,000,000. The reduction during the past two years has been £203,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain anticipated a further reduction of £103,000,000 during the ensuing year. The estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure for the forthcoming year is £34,000,000.

INTERNAL DEBT REDUCED.

LATER.

The Budget was introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain who said that the past year had been one of the most remarkable in our financial history. Trade was prosperous and prospects rose when last year's budget was framed. Then deep depression suddenly descended in autumn. Nevertheless, his estimate of the revenue £1,418,300,000 was exceeded by £6,600,000 and the realised surplus was £230,500,000. In the course of reviewing revenue he said that the corporation tax was disappointing owing to the difficulty of putting it into operation, but he thought it would justify itself. The corporation tax produced only £650,000 instead of £3,000,000. £259,500,000 had been applied to debt reduction and during the past year the internal debt had been reduced by £123,000,000 and the floating debt by £37,000,000.

AN IMMENSE ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the foreign debt had been reduced by £117,000,000 to £1,161,500,000 on March 31. We had performed an immense achievement which no other belligerent country had even attempted by reducing our external debt by £203,000,000 in two years. The estimated total ordinary expenditure for 1921 and 1922 was £974,000,000 and the revenue, after dropping the excess profits tax and two small changes, was estimated at £1,058,000,000. A substantial proportion of the balance must be kept in hand to meet liabilities arising out of the coal strike losses. Any receipts in respect of reparations would be applied to debt reduction. It was estimated that there was a possibility to redeem the debt from the ensuing year's surplus by £103,000,000.

BIG REDUCTION OF FOREIGN DEBTS.

We have paid off in the United States during the past twelve months nearly \$75,000,000, and in Canada \$20,000,000. We have also paid off our debts to Japan, Spain, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Holland. Except for a comparatively small debt we owe the Allies, who, however, were far more largely indebted to us and a generous loan of £3,000,000 made us by the United States and Canada was £225,000 which would be paid Sweden on maturity in the summer. Arrangements had been made with Canadian bankers to pay off the balance of the \$125,000,000 owing in monthly instalments ending April 1.

TAXATION NOT REDUCED.

Mr. Chamberlain said that there would be no further reduction in taxation during the current year but a couple of adjustments would be made. He admitted that he was wrong last year regarding the effect of the increased duties on champagne and cigars, partly, however, due to trade depression. There would be a new fixed duty on sparkling wines of 15s. a gallon instead of 7s. fixed and an *ad valorem* charge of 33 1/3 per cent. He anticipated a small increase in revenue from this. The *ad valorem* duty on cigars would be abandoned. The alterations as regards sparkling wines and cigars operate on May 10. He expected to collect £150,000,000 arrears of excess profits this year and a smaller sum next year. £300,000,000 of debt have been dealt with and it will be necessary to re-borrow the difference between that and the sum available for debt redemption. The present time was not favourable for an attempt to fund a floating debt but the time would come when a serious effort should be made to secure the conversion of some national war bonds maturing not later than 1925 into longer dated securities.

NEW LOAN FOR WAR BOND-HOLDERS.

Mr. Chamberlain said that prospectuses were being issued to-night offering national war bond-holders a new 3 1/2 per cent. conversion loan redeemable at par in 1921. The rates vary according to different classes of bonds of which £100 will be exchangeable at from £163 to £160, according to the date of maturity. The total amount of bonds outstanding to which the offer applied was £632,000,000. If all was converted the resulting figure would just exceed £1,000,000,000. This loan was a necessary preliminary to funding the floating debt. The new conversion loan over 40 years would represent a return of between 114 and 112s per cent.

Mr. Chamberlain, concluding, reviewing the Treasury programme for the past two years said that the foundation had been laid for steady recovery when industrial disputes occurred. When these had been settled and trade could again revive we would have wiped off a large part of our foreign debt and restored international credit. We would have made it clear to doubters that we could and should continue to hold the proud position of the premier financial centre world. (Cheers.)

HOW THE BUDGET WAS RECEIVED.

LONDON, April 25.

In City circles the opinion is expressed that the most sensational feature of an otherwise colourless Budget is the generous terms of the loan the object of which is to wipe out £635,000,000 national war bonds maturing from now to 1925. The new loan becomes a permanent loan similar to Consols but the terms will arouse the envy of holders of Consols. It is hoped that the loan by securing cheaper money industry will be given a big stimulus. Critics of the Government, however, declare the Budget a necessary evil. It put the majority of the Parliamentarians into the doldrums. Mr. J. M. Hodge says that Budget is the calm before the storm which will be upon us between 1922 and 1923 when war debt maturities must be faced.

WHERE, INDEED?

After the budget speech member followed member in declaring that the country could not this year raise anything like £1,000,000,000. Further, if the estimates of revenue are realised the net result will be to intensify economic depression, increasing legions of unemployed. The *Times* asks where are the drastic reductions in expenditure and recalls the Premier's categorical letter to ministers on August 20, 1919, ordering reduced expenditure or to make room for those who can. It declares that is the public temper to-day.

REDFORD BY ELECTION.

LONDON, April 25.

In the Bedford by-election the Rt. Hon. Mr. F. G. Kellaway (Coalition Liberal) polled 14,397 and Mr. Riley (Labour) 9,731.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

OTTAWA, April 25.

The Premier announced that the dominion prime ministers' conference in London in June would discuss the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 1/8  
To-day's opening rate 2/6 1/8

## PRICES AND PROFITS.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Sir Josiah Stamp in the course of a recent lecture at University College dealt with the effect of changes in price level upon profits and wages.

He said that the body of statistical data for past experience was difficult to handle, and that the present situation was so different in degree that results drawn from experience must be applied with caution. It could be shown that during the gradual rise since 1896 changes in prices were much more powerful than changes in output in effecting profits immediately, but not ultimately.

In the case of changes in the coal industry, a percentage increase in price had been four times as powerful as a similar percentage increase in output in its effect upon prices, but this was immediate only and not sustained. At the same time the profits of railways and gas-works were adversely affected, and in the general aggregate many of the extreme fluctuations of particular industries tended to cancel out. In the cotton industry fluctuations in prices led to fluctuations in profits ten times as great.

On the whole, in times of rising prices, increases of profits have been made over and above the amount that would arise upon the increased output that such prices induce, but the additional profit is not usually much greater in proportion than the rise in price if the period taken is not less than a year.

EXPERIENCE OF FORTY YEARS.  
Reviewing the experience of the last forty years, during the first period, when prices dropped about 21 points per annum, profits increased by only about 14 millions per annum, or 44 millions less than the average increase. Then from 1890 to 1895, when prices dropped about 11 points per annum, profits increased only 64 millions annually, or nearly 64 millions below the average, but in the period up to the war, when prices increased nearly 11 points each year, profits increased 16 millions, or 6 millions above the average.

The lecturer said that the average of all the incomes in excess of £160 per annum had fluctuated from 1860 to 1914 within moderate limits, and was at its highest in 1873 and lowest about 1895, but the average of real incomes, after taking purchasing power into account, has fluctuated but little, for it was about the same in 1914 as in 1860 and 1874.

In the case of wages in the thirty-five years up to the war there had been a rise of about one per cent. per annum, both in actual wages and in real wages. The greater part of the advance seemed at first sight to have taken place in the latter part of the time, for the first fifteen years gave a ten per cent. increase in nominal wages, and over twenty per cent. had been gained since.

GAIN IN REAL WAGES.  
But this apparent effect was offset by the rise in prices, and the gain in real wages had nearly all been obtained by 1900, since when real wages up to the war had not appreciably advanced, for the increase in money wages had just kept pace with the cost of living. The portion had been considerably modified during the war, and in many cases, though not as a whole, increase in wages, instead of lagging behind profits, had tended to precede them.

The losses to be incurred by industry on a rapid drop in prices were a function of the total stock carried in relation to the turnover in the period over which the change took place, and it was quite possible, if a considerable total drop was spread gradually over a period of years, to absorb the loss by a moderate reduction in the average percentage of profit on turnover.

Sir Josiah thought that half the increase in prices might be got rid of in eight or ten years at a cost of a reduction in the customary rate of profit on turnover amounting to about twenty per cent.

Notice is given that the following further amended position of the wreck of the "Hainan" has been obtained from an official survey of the wreck. From the wreck, Southeast Shantung Promontory, Light-house bears S. 82° W. magnetic, distant 1.6 miles. The wreck lies in 104 fathoms of water, with masts only showing above high water.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Special Sale.**

**WHITE COTTON PYJAMAS.**

Regular \$5.00 Sale \$3.50 suit.

**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING  
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS  
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

**THE PHARMACY**

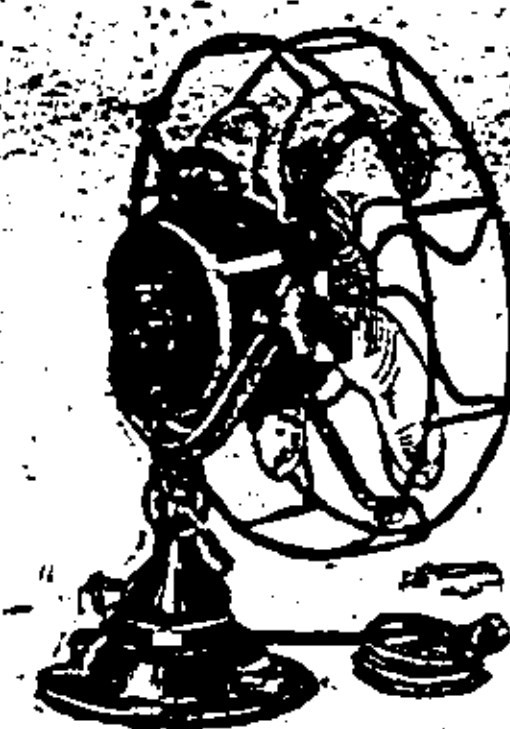
22, Queen's Road.

Tel. 345

Tel. 345

**FANS.**

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.  
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

**THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.**  
Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

**DISS BROS.**  
TAILORS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. 2843.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

Tel. 638.

**PORTABLE HOUSES**

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

Storm Proof

Rain Proof

Vermin Proof

Sun Proof

A STAUNCH SUMMER HOUSE UNEXCELLED FOR  
TOURISTS and OUTING PARTIES.

PRICES: \$170.00—\$370.00

COME BEFORE OUR LIMITED STOCK IS EXHAUSTED.

**THE SINCERE CO., LTD.**

FURNITURE DEPT.



## LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.

## Public Auctions

Under the management of the Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY April 27, 1921,  
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 23 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,  
Kowloon.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
25 bales Heavy Cane "Green Stripe"  
Gannies (2 1/2 lbs.)

25 bales "Blue Stripe" Gannies  
(2 1/2 lbs.)

and afterwards at No. 51 Godown  
25 bales Liverpool Twill, 3-Blue Stripe  
Gannies, 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 lbs.  
(8 x 8)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1921.

on

FRIDAY, April 29, 1921,  
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
A Valuable Collection of Antique  
China and Curios.

From Song to Ming Dynasties and  
Kaighi to Tzongkong Periods,  
comprising:—

Five coloured, three coloured and  
blue & white vases, plates, jars, bowls,  
flower pots, etc., etc.

Ivory carvings, jade and agate orna-  
ments, bronzes, embroideries, lacquered  
ware, etc., etc.

Also

Four Green Jade necklaces.

On view from Thursday, the 28th  
inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 25, 1921.

## MASSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.

14 years' experience.

No. 24, Wyndham Street,  
(Opposite the China Mail).

FARES FOR PUBLIC  
VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ..... 10 cents

Half hour, ..... 20 "

One hour, ..... 35 "

Two hours, ..... 70 "

Three hours, ..... 1.00 "

Six hours, ..... 1.50 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 2.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,  
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6  
a.m. the above fares shall be increased  
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ..... 0.60 cents

Three hours, ..... 1.50 "

Six hours, ..... 2.50 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 3.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ..... \$0.15

Half hour, ..... 0.30

One hour, ..... 0.50

Two hours, ..... 1.00

Three hours, ..... 1.50

Six hours, ..... 2.00

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ..... 2.50

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged  
in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ..... 5 cents

Quarter hour, ..... 10 "

Half hour, ..... 15 "

One hour, ..... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ..... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged  
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-  
charged outside the Western part of the  
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-  
charged to the East of Bay View Police  
Station on the Eastern side of the City  
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half  
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ..... 5 cents

Half hour, ..... 10 "

Hour, ..... 15 "

Every subsequent hour, ..... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added  
for each extra hour or part  
of an hour if the ricksha carries  
the journey to take longer  
than:—

4th mile, ..... 75 cents... 1 hour.

single, ..... \$1.00... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile, ..... 2 hours.

single, ..... \$1.50... 4 "

Beyond 6th to 8th mile, ..... 4 "

single, ..... \$1.75... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$2.00... 3 "

Beyond 8th to 10th mile, ..... 3 "

single, ..... \$2.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$2.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 10th to 12th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$2.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$3.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 12th to 14th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$3.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$3.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 14th to 16th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$3.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$4.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 16th to 18th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$4.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$4.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 18th to 20th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$4.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$5.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 20th to 22nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$5.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$5.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 22nd to 24th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$5.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$6.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 24th to 26th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$6.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$6.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 26th to 28th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$6.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$7.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 28th to 30th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$7.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$7.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 30th to 32nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$7.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$8.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 32nd to 34th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$8.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$8.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 34th to 36th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$8.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$9.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 36th to 38th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$9.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$9.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 38th to 40th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$9.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$10.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 40th to 42nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$10.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$10.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 42nd to 44th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$10.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$11.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 44th to 46th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$11.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$11.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 46th to 48th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$11.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$12.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 48th to 50th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$12.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$12.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 50th to 52nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$12.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$13.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 52nd to 54th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$13.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$13.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 54th to 56th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$13.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$14.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 56th to 58th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$14.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$14.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 58th to 60th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$14.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$15.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 60th to 62nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$15.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$15.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 62nd to 64th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$15.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$16.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 64th to 66th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$16.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$16.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 66th to 68th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$16.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$17.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 68th to 70th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$17.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$17.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 70th to 72nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$17.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$18.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 72nd to 74th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$18.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$18.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 74th to 76th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$18.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$19.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 76th to 78th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$19.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$19.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 78th to 80th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$19.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$20.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 80th to 82nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$20.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$20.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 82nd to 84th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$20.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$21.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 84th to 86th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$21.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$21.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 86th to 88th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$21.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$22.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 88th to 90th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$22.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$22.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 90th to 92nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$22.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$23.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 92nd to 94th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$23.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$23.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 94th to 96th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$23.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$24.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 96th to 98th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$24.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$24.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 98th to 100th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$24.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$25.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 100th to 102nd mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$25.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$25.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 102nd to 104th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$25.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$26.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 104th to 106th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$26.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$26.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 106th to 108th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$26.50... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$27.00... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 108th to 110th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$27.00... 2 1/2 "

return, ..... \$27.50... 3 1/2 "

Beyond 110th to 112th mile, ..... 2 1/2 "

single, ..... \$27.50... 2 1/2 "



## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors  
General Brokers  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

**WEDNESDAY,**  
April 27, 1921, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Joe House Street.

7,000 lbs. Pork,  
77½ lbs. Calvary Seed.  
Sound condition.

Terms: Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 21, 1921.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.  
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER permitting, the  
CHALLENGE ROUND of the  
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.  
R. & H. HANCOCK, v. M. V. & M. K. LO,  
will be played on  
WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 4.30 p.m.  
Reserved Seats \$1 each. Booking at  
Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. After the  
match the Prize won during the  
Tournament will be presented.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1921.

## NOTICE.

THE 2 Wiltshire Regt. will hold  
their Regimental Sports on  
THURSDAY, April 28th, at 1.30 p.m.  
at Sookompo.  
Major C. A. Law and the Officers  
will be at Home on the ground and  
will be very glad to see their friends if  
they will kindly accept this notice as an  
invitation.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1921.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA is  
held for SATURDAY, May  
7th, 1921. Draft Programmes and  
Entry forms may be obtained at Race  
Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway  
Bay Stables.  
Entries CLOSE WEDNESDAY,  
27th April, 1921.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1921.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MR. J. B. ROSS, c/o The Mercantile  
Bank of India, Ltd., No. 7,  
Queen's Road Central, has been ap-  
pointed Honorary Secretary.

Members desiring cards for visitors  
are requested to apply to the Treasurers,  
No. 5, Queen's Road, Central.  
By Order,  
PERCY SMITH, SEYMOUR FLEMING,  
Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, April 23, 1921.

THERE'S A  
LONG LONG TRAIL  
of  
Bugs, Fleas,  
Flies, Beetles,  
Mosquitoes,  
etc.,  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**  
BRITISH MADE

It does not matter  
what you send to

## DIAMOND'S DYE WORKS

dainty lace or heavy  
clothes—they always  
come back looking  
as good as new.

## CASSIM AHMED.

General Draper.  
27 & 28, Wellington Street.  
Branch: 28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Phone 1203.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.  
Each additional word & Cents for 3 insertions.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—To rent SMALL  
FURNISHED bungalow on  
Cheung Chow for six or eight months,  
Commencing June 1st, particulars to  
Box 1250, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER and  
TYPESETTER, for one week, 5.30 p.m.  
—7.30 p.m. and/or 10.30 a.m.—12.30  
p.m. Machines available. Usual re-  
muneration. Apply: Acting Chaplain,  
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HALL. Telephone  
796.

### TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st April, HOUSE  
in No. 10, Nathan Road and No.  
4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to  
Two War Business Agents, No. 43,  
Queen's Road, East.

### FOR SALE.

MERCER TOURING CAR.—  
1 seater—complete with all acce-  
sories including two spare wheels and  
one spare tyre. Apply to, LINDSEY &  
DAVIS, Alex. Bldg.

## ROMANCES OF CRIME.

### AMAZING DRAMAS OF THE COURTS.

REMARKABLE STORY OF GABRIELLE  
BOMPARD.

An Ex-Official of Scotland Yard  
writes in *Reynolds Newspaper*—  
Was Gabrielle Bompard a cold-  
blooded murderer, or was she the  
hypnotised victim of that arch-  
scoundrel, Michel Eyraud? Such was  
the question that was debated from  
end to end of France a generation  
ago, and it still remains unanswered.  
But if Gabrielle was not capable of  
cruel and calculated murder, there  
were few lesser crimes of which she  
was not capable, for she was beyond  
doubt a moral pervert of a particu-  
larly dangerous type. The daughter of  
a well-to-do and highly-respected  
Lille merchant, she had every advan-  
tage of beauty, cleverness and early  
training to equip her for an honour-  
able and happy life. But as a child  
she was vicious and unruly, and  
she was expelled from school after  
a series of misdeeds, with a  
school as an incorrigible and a poli-  
tician as a moralist of her school fel-  
low, and at eighteen she crowned a  
shameless girlhood by eloping with  
Michel Eyraud, a debauchee of forty-  
six whose life had been one sequence  
of vices and crimes.

Such was Gabrielle Bompard's  
career to the time when she came  
under the influence of one of the  
biggest scoundrels in France, whose  
name was to be associated with hers  
as perpetrators of one of the most  
cunning, dastardly, and mysterious  
murders in the annals of crime.

### AN UNSCRUPULOUS FAIR.

They were well-matched, this pair of  
degenerates. They were kindred  
spirits who allowed no scruples to  
stand in the way of their wishes;  
and we soon find them living luxuri-  
ously on the profits of Gabrielle's  
immorality. And when this method  
failed to keep their purse supplied as  
generously as they wished, they  
planned to add murder and robbery  
to their programme. Whether or  
not, as she later swore and protested,  
Gabrielle was Eyraud's tool, hyp-  
notised into helpless surrender to his  
will and in terror of her own life, we  
know not. We know, however, that  
in the summer of 1889 they planned  
the diabolical crime which made  
them infamous for ever; and this is  
the clever way they proceeded to  
carry it into execution.

Early in July they went together  
to London, and in the West End  
purchased a large travelling trunk,  
several yards of cord, a pulley, a  
silk girdle, and, finally, twenty yards  
of packing-cloth, from which, on  
their return to Paris, Gabrielle pro-  
ceeded to make a large bag. In her  
new apartment in the Rue Tronson-  
Ducoudray was a curtained alcove,  
containing a bed, and on the beam  
from which the curtain was suspended  
Eyraud fixed the pulley and the  
rope, at the end of which was a  
swivel. All that now remained was  
to choose the victim whom they  
were to lure to robbery and death;  
and the choice fell on a M. Gouffe,  
a well-to-do bailiff and widower, and  
one of Gabrielle's promiscuous  
lovers.

Gouffe, who lived with his three  
daughters in the Rue Rougemont,  
was in the habit of spending every  
Friday night away from home, on  
which occasions he left any large  
sum of money he had collected dur-  
ing the day in his office; and it was  
a Friday evening that Gabrielle, in a  
flattering letter, invited Gouffe to  
spend with her in her new apart-  
ment.

"At a quarter to eight," as Eyraud  
confessed later, "there was a ring  
at the bell, and I concealed myself  
behind the curtain. Gouffe came in.  
"You have a charming little nest  
here," he said as he entered the  
room. "Yes," replied Gabrielle, "quite  
sweet, isn't it? It is a fancy of mine."  
Eyraud knows nothing about it.  
"Oh!" exclaimed Gouffe, with a laugh,  
"so you're tired of him at last, are  
you?" Yes, she answered, "thank  
goodness, all's over between us!"

"A BEAUTIFUL NECKTIE." "She showed him the cord of her  
dressing gown," and said, "This is a  
present from a rich admirer of mine—  
a very different man from Eyraud."  
She then sat on his knee, and play-  
fully slipped the cord round his neck,  
saying, with a merry laugh, "What  
a beautiful necktie it makes!" That  
was the signal. I pulled the cord,  
and in two minutes Gouffe was no  
more.

Then I took from the dead man  
his watch and chain, 150 francs in  
money, and his keys; and with  
the letter I rushed off to his office  
and ransacked it in search of the  
large sum I expected to find there.  
But in spite of all my searching I  
could not find a solitary franc. He  
had evidently taken the precaution  
to remove the money for once—  
probably to his bank; and I had had  
all my trouble for nothing. The  
crime was a ghastly failure."

It was important now to get rid of  
the body and destroy all evidence of  
the crime. With Gabrielle's help  
he had made the money for once—  
probably to his bank; and I had had  
all my trouble for nothing. The  
crime was a ghastly failure."

When Gabrielle was asked later  
what her sensations were during this  
night of horrible vigil she said, with  
a reminiscent smile, "You would  
never guess what a funny idea came  
into my head! You see it was not  
very pleasant for me being tete-a-  
tete with a corpse!" So I  
thought what fun it would be  
to go into the street and pick  
up some respectable gentleman from  
the provinces. I'd bring him up to  
the room myself; and, just as he was  
beginning to enjoy himself, say,  
"Would you like to see a bailiff?"  
Open the trunk suddenly, and, before  
he could recover from his horror, run  
out into the street and fetch the  
police. Just think what a fool the  
respectable gentleman would have  
looked when the officers came!"

The following morning Eyraud and  
Gabrielle travelled with their grim  
loggage to Millery, a small town  
some ten miles from Lyons, where  
they deposited it in a wayside thicket.  
Then they returned to Paris, raised  
2,000 francs, and crossed the Channel  
to England, on their way to America  
and fancied safety.

THE ROADMAN'S DISCOVERY.  
Two weeks later, on August 13, a  
roadman, attracted by an un-  
pleasant smell, which proceeded  
from a thicket by the roadside on  
the outskirts of Millery, discovered  
the remains of what had evidently  
been a human body. A short dis-  
tance away he found fragments of a  
large trunk, and a key which fitted  
the lock of the trunk; and at once  
hastened to Lyons to report his  
horrible discovery to the police.

It was obvious to the Lyons police  
that the murder of a particularly  
brutal type had been committed, and  
they suspected that the remains were  
those of a M. Gouffe, whose mysteri-  
ous disappearance about a fortnight  
earlier had been reported from Paris;  
and who, it was feared, had been  
the victim of foul play. But this  
suspicion, which was shared by the  
Paris detectives, was seriously shaken  
when one of Gouffe's relatives appear-  
ed at Lyons and failed to identify  
the remains.

When M. Goron, head of the Paris  
detective force, himself went to Lyons  
to investigate the affair on the spot,  
he found that the remains had  
already been buried; and a young  
doctor who had taken some hairs  
from the head of the corpse before  
its interment triumphantly produced  
them, showing that they were black  
and long while it was known that  
M. Gouffe's hair was auburn and  
worn short.

M. Goron, however, was by no  
means satisfied that the hair  
was not that of the missing  
bailiff after all. Calling for some  
distilled water, he soaked the lock in it  
for a few minutes, thoroughly clean-  
ed it, and proved to the astonished  
doctor that the seemingly black hairs  
were really auburn. Thus encour-  
aged in his suspicions, he had the body  
exhumed, and was able to prove  
from certain peculiarities—such as an  
injury to the right ankle, and the  
absence of a particular front tooth—  
that the remains were most certainly  
those of the missing bailiff.

(Continued on Page 10.)

### BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children  
are liable to disorders of the  
bowels and should receive the most  
careful attention. As soon as any  
unnatural looseness of the bowels is  
noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale  
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## WISEMAN, Ltd.

Go to

Wiseman's popular Cafe

for

TIFFIN

and

DINNER

MONTHLY TICKETS (30 MEALS) \$30.00

Good food, good service and  
good music.

All meat, poultry, butter, milk, etc.,  
supplied by Dairy Farm.

Manager: D. M. GOODALL.

SALE of

## ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

30% REDUCTION.

THE UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.  
18, Chater Road.

## Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## CATALOGUE FOR 1921 IS NOW READY

Describing a Complete Line of High  
Grade General Merchandise

Auto Accessories  
Cream Separators  
Electrical Goods  
Farm Implements  
Household Supplies  
Musical Instruments  
Sporting Goods  
Gas Engines  
Dry Goods  
Clothing  
Drugs  
Furniture  
Groceries  
Hosiery  
Jewelry  
Notions  
Paints  
Shoes  
Underwear

Everything for Your Home, School,  
Office or Farm.

Prices Greatly  
Reduced

For Free Copy of Our  
1921 Catalog, Address:

Montgomery Ward & Company  
National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,  
20 Madison Road, Shanghai.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery  
of All Orders

## TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER  
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)  
8, Los Rodes Street, Hongkong.

## MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers  
We have removed our Premises to  
No. 36A, Queen's Road, C.  
Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Passport photos finished  
in one hour.

## TAIYO & CO.

SHOES AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER  
No. 11, Wyndham St.

## MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Apr 24, 1921.

Butcher Meat.	Poultry.
Beef, Shorthorn—Mal Long Pa... 20	Chicken—Kai Tan... 38
" Prigs Out... 21	Capon, Small—Shu Kai... 32
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yau... 22	Capon, Large—Shu Kai... 36
" Roast—Shu... 20	Duck—Ap... 33
" Breast—Ngau Nam... 16	Dove—Pan Kan... 30
" Soup—Tong Yau... 16	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz. 38
" Steak—Ngau Yau Pa... 20	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz. 38
" Steak Shihon—Ngau Lau... 30	Fowl, Canton—Kai... 38
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung... 15	Fowl, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai... 30
Salmon's Brains—Ngau No per set 10	Geese—Nga... 26
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 60	Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap, each 40
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents	" Hallow—Hoi Han Pak Kap each 30
Head—Ngau Tan... 80	Turkey, Cook—Fo Kai Kung lb. 70
Heart—Ngau Sam... 13	Turkey, Raw—Fo Kai Na... 55
Knock, Salt—Ngau Kin... 18	Salmon—Shu Tai... each 32
Foot—Ngau Kwok... each 10	Pheasant—Shu Kai... each 32
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu... 9	Quail—On Chun... 22
" Ngau Mei... 15	Partridge—Chi Ka... 75
Liver—Ngau Kon... 15	
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb. 15	
Aliver's Head and Feet—Ngau Tai... each \$1.00	
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai lb. 22	
" Leg—Young Fat... 22	
" Shoulder—Young Shan... 22	
" Saddle—Young On Yau... 22	
Pig's Chittlings—Chu Cheung... 22	
" Brains—Chu No... per set 9	
" Feet—Chu Kwai... lb. 15	
" Fry—Chu Chap... 15	
" Head—Chu Tan... each 10	
" Heart—Chu Sam... each 10	
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu... each 10	
" Liver—Chu Kon... lb. 22	
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai... 25	
" Leg—Chu Pak... 20	
" Loin—Chu Hau Tan... 24	
" Fat or Lard—Chu Tan... 24	
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young... 70	
" Tan-Seuk... set 70	
" Heart—Young Sam... each 10	
" Kidneys—Young Yiu... each 12	
" Liver—Young Kon... lb. 32	
Sucking Pig, to order—Chu Tai... 19	
Soat, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau... 19	
" Mutton—Shang Young Tau... 32	
" Veal—Ngau Tai Yau... 32	
" Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung No. 1... lb. 25	
Fish.	Fruits.
Barbel—Ka Yu... lb. 14	Almonds—Hang Tan... lb. 60
Bream—Pin Yu... 16	Apples, (California)—Kau Shan Ping No. 25
Canton Fresh Water Fish... 16	Bananas, (Orléans), Macao—San Heung Chin... 4
Carp—Li Yu... 22	Carambola—Young To... each 10
Catfish—Chik Yu... 22	Cocoanuts—Ye Tao... each 10
Crabs—Hoi Yu... 24	Lemons, China—Ling Mung... lb. 10
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu... 24	Lemons, (America)—Kam Shan Ling Mung... each 8
Dab—Shu Mung Yu... 24	Lichees, Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon lb. 35
Duck—Wong Mat Eap... 10	Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—Shan-shen Tin Chang lb. 14
Dog Fish—Til To Sha... 10	Oranges, Tim Chang... 30
Dog, Gougeon—Hoi Man... 14	Pears, (Canton), Cooking—Shu Li... 15
Eel, Gougeon—Hoi Man... 14	Peasants—Fa Shang... 12
Fish, Fresh water—Tan Shui Yu... 18	Periwinkles, Large—Hung Tse... 14
" Yellow—Wong Shui... 24	Plantain—Tai Chiu... 15
Frog—Til Kail... 40	Pumpkin, Siam—Tien Lo Tan... each 15
Grouper—Shat Pan... 46	Walnuts—Hop To... lb. 14
Halibut—Pak Kap Yu... 14	Grapes—Po Tai Tse... 14
Herring—Tao Pak... 16	
Halibut—Cheung Fui Kai... 16	
Labrus—Wong Yu Yu... 28	
Loach—Wu Yu... 40	
Lobsters—Long Ha... 48	
Macrurus—Chi Yu... 18	
Milk Fish—Mung Yu... 32	
Mullet—Tat Yu... 20	
Oysters—Shang Ho... 24	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu... 16	
Perch—Tan Lo... 10	
Pike—Pa Pau Fong... 18	
Plaice—Pan Yu... 18	
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung... 14	
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung... 20	
Prawns—Ming He... 10	
Ray—Pai Pa Sha... 14	
Rock Fish—Shak Kan Kung... 16	
Roach—Chun Yu... 16	
Salmon—Ma Yau... 38	
Shark—Sha Yu... 20	
Skate—Po Yu... 22	
Shrimps—Ha... 28	
Snappers—Lap Yu... 22	
Sole—Tat Sha Yu... 22	
Tench—Wan Yu... 28	
Turbot—Tao Hau Yu... 20	
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu... 1.00	
	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheek... each 8
	Beans, Sprout—Nga Tao... lb. 4
	" Long—Tan Kok... 2
	Beet Root—Hung Tse Tai... 2 each
	Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa... 14
	Broad Beans—Ching Yuen Kwai... 5
	Cabbage Chinese, (common)—Red—Hung Kwa... 5
	" (Shanghai)—Kai To... 4
	" (Shanghai)—Ye Tao... 10
	Cassia, (Large)—Ye Tao Fa each (Medium) (Small)...
	Carrots—Kam Shan... lb. 6
	Celery Chinese—Tung Kan Tai... 6
	Chilies, Dried—Kon Lat Chiu... 20
	" Red—Hung Fa Chiu... 50
	" Green—Ching Lat Chiu... 15
	Curry, Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu... lb. 10
	Cucumbers—Ching Kwa... each 2
	Garlic—Sun Tao... lb. 8
	Ginger, young—Sun Tao Kwung... 6
	Ginger, old—Lo Kung... 8
	Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan... 2
	Indian Corn—Shak Mai... each 5
	Lettuces—Young Shung Tai... lb. 5
	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai... lb. 5
	" Mandarin—Kwai... 8
	" Lam Ma Tai... 8
	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang To Kai... lb. 10
	Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai... lb. 10
	Onions, Green—Shang Chung lb. 5
	Onions, Shanghai—Sheng Tai Chung Tai... 19
	Parsley—Kau Tai... 19
	Potato, Sweet—Rau Shu... lb. 3
	" Japanese—Tat Pau Shu Tai lb. 5
	" American—Fa Ki Shu Tai lb. 4
	Pumpkin—Tung Kwa... lb. 4
	Rhubarb—Hung Lo Tai Tai... 4
	Shallots—Kung Chong Tai... 15
	Spinach—Yiu Tai... 5
	Tomatoes—Fau Ke... 6
	Taro—Wu Tai... 8
	Turnips, Fuzhi, (Long)—Lo Pak... 8
	Vegetable Marrow—Tat Kung... 6
	Water Cress—Tat Yung... 6
	" Lily-root—Lia Ngau... 6
	Yams—Ta Shu... 4

## AMERICANS IN CHINA.

### LOCUS STANDI DISCUSSED.

A SAN FRANCISCO VIEW.

It appears says the *San Francisco Chronicle* that an American murderer was convicted before a United States Judge in Shanghai, and his lawyer wants to get him off because he was not tried by a jury. The Judge would not have it and incidentally expressed the opinion that the jury system was a good thing to get rid of by any country which is so unfortunate as to have it.

While it is beginning to be recognized that it is not so simple to suggest that the jury system has outlived its usefulness it may well be considered as unseemly for an American Judge serving in a distant country to attack from the bench one of the most cherished institutions of his country when his remarks have not the slightest relation to any question which it was his duty to decide. All that he had to pass upon was whether the jury system existed in China.

The question before the Judge but the American people is by what right an American Judge exercises any authority whatever in China. One may, if he please, reply that the authority is exercised in pursuance of a treaty with China. That, of course,

is rubbish, as everybody knows that the Chinese Government signed the treaty only to avoid having Americans and others shoot up Chinese cities. Extrajurisdiction was never willingly conceded by any government. It is a humiliation endured only to escape something worse.

It was a humiliation which Japan rejected the moment when enough of her people had learned to use modern explosives effectively. When the Chinese have acquired the same proficiency in the same art extrajurisdiction will cease in that country. And when it does cease then China will begin to prosper, just as Japan has prospered since that country asserted its rights and its dignity as a nation. China is the greatest and richest nation of the Orient. If to any country there should be allotted a certain degree of hegemony in Asiatic affairs it is the greatest country in the Orient. Such hegemony is not likely to be "allotted" to China. She may take it, however, when enough of her people have learned to shoot and have got rid of the thieves in their official class.

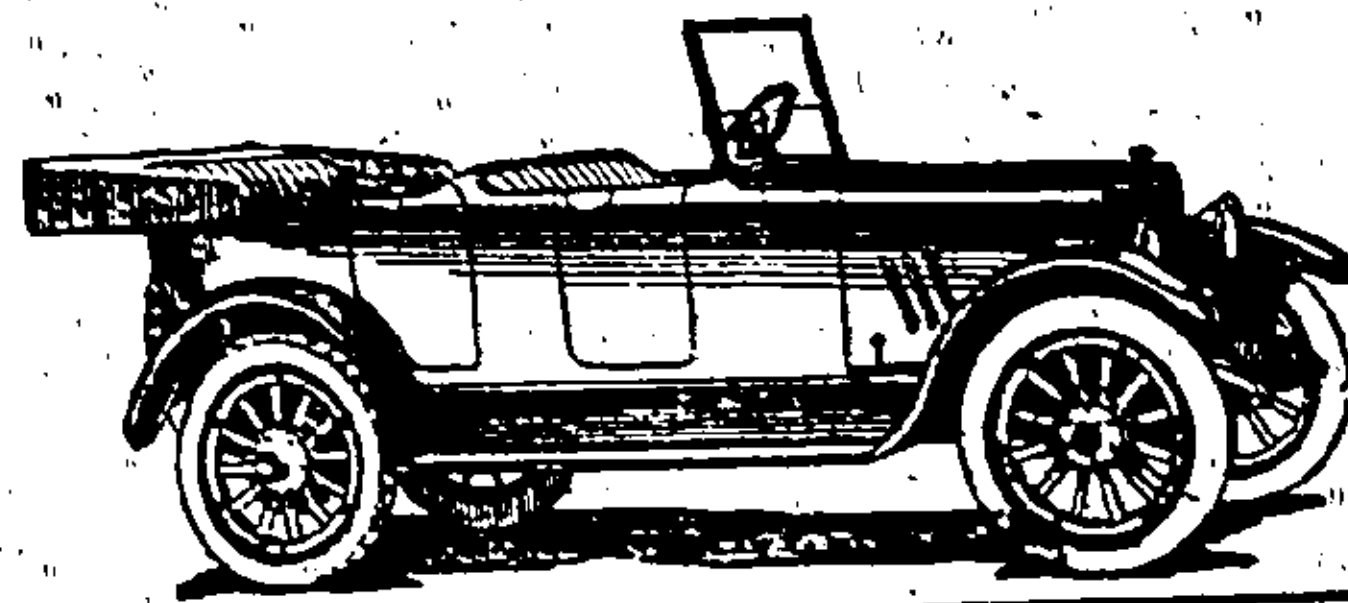
THE FRUIT SEASON.  
Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save your life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.







**MERCURY MOTOR CAR**  
CO.  
19-21 Des Voeux Road Central,  
HONGKONG.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

### STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

#### COAL OWNERS' PROPOSALS CONSIDERED.

##### FURTHER CONFERENCES.

LONDON, April 25.

The conference of the coal-owners, miners and the Government adjourned until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 25. The official report states that the conference considered the statement of the coal-owners. This makes proposals for a durable settlement. Firstly, wages shall depend on ability to pay. The coalfields will be divided into agreed areas. Secondly, there will be standard wages and standard profits. Wages will be the first charge on the industry. The surplus revenue area will be divided between the owners and miners. The proposals for temporary settlement are that for three months wage reductions in each area will be uniform not exceeding the amount fixed by the Government, the owners and the miners for each month. The owners will receive no part of the surplus revenue of any area if the effect is to reduce wages in the previous month, nor shall they take standard profits wholly or partially if the result is to reduce wages more than the maximum fixed. The Government shall, where necessary, make such contribution in any area so as to prevent a reduction exceeding the maximum fixed for the month.

#### COAL DECLARED "BLACK".

LONDON, April 25.

It is officially announced that the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has instructed the members not to move coal from colliery sidings pending settlement of the miners' dispute, also not to handle coal from overseas.

#### DISTURBING DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, April 25.

While it is generally opined that there is now a glimmer of hope of a coal settlement owing to the new terms of the owners, the official order to the railwaymen not to handle coal is a very disturbing development, for six men obeying the order at Nottingham have been suspended and a sympathetic strike of others is feared.

### CHURCHILL TALKS.

#### WHY THE WAR WAS PROLONGED.

##### THE DARDANELLES FAILURE.

LONDON, April 25.

Speaking in London to Australians on the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Anzac landing at Gallipoli, Mr. Winston Churchill made interesting reference to the forthcoming dominions conference which he described as "the first meeting in peace time of the Imperial cabinet." The Empire had to find a way out of the difficulties into which it had been plunged by the chaos of war and to re-establish prosperous conditions of trade throughout the Empire and carry forward the sense of co-operation which grew up during the war. Britain had taken the utmost pains to place before her overseas colleagues information regarding the subjects for discussion and to receive from the latter suggestions for additional topics. He looked forward to a successful conference.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to justify the Gallipoli expedition, citing the German statement that in 1915 if the Dardanelles had been forced the war would have been decided against Germany. Mr. Churchill maintained that instead of fighting hopeless and disastrous battles at Loos and in the Champagne half the reinforcements and shells necessary for these battles would have overwhelmed Turkey. He considered all the present evils, the downfall of Russia, the chaos of the East, the exhaustion of economic resources, and the almost fatal embarrassment of the financial position, flowed from prolongation of the struggle due to the failure at the Dardanelles which he ascribed to the errors of divided councils in London.

### REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

#### OCCUPATION OF WESTPHALIAN COALFIELDS POSSIBLE.

##### REICHSBANK RESERVES.

PARIS, April 25.

In consequence of Germany's refusal to transfer the Reichsbank reserves to Cologne or to Coblenz the Reparations Commission has demanded that a milliard gold marks be handed over to them at the Banque de France by April 30. The commission expresses disinclination to discuss relations between the Imperial Government and the Reichsbank, but is convinced that if the former had the goodwill it has every means of complying with the commission's demand.

LONDON, April 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that following informal conversations at Lympne, Mr. Briand promised in the course of a few days to supply the British Government with further detailed information regarding the nature of French plans and proposals. When these are received the Cabinet will consider the whole subject and instruct the delegates representing the Cabinet at the conference on April 30. He declared that if further German proposals were not satisfactory, the British Government would support France at the forthcoming conference in proposals for the occupation of the Westphalian coalfields. If further coercive measures were contemplated they would be communicated to the House before action was taken. He added that he might have further information on April 28.

### TYROL FLEETISCH.

#### ENORMOUS MAJORITY FOR UNION WITH GERMANY.

VIENNA, April 25.

An Innsbruck telegram shows the results up to the present of the plebiscite in the Tyrol. Over 80,000 have voted in favour of union with Germany and 1,200 against.

### DOCK SIDE ZOO.

#### ANIMAL WONDERS.

##### SEEN AT WAPPING.

A fascinating insight into the business of a zoological expert has been vouchsafed to a Morning Post representative by Mr. Hamlyn, who is probably the largest importer and exporter of animals and birds in the world.

His business premises are situated down at Wapping, in St. George's Street, Ratcliffe High which was formerly known as the Way, but had perforce to be re-christened owing to the sinister reputation which the Highway had acquired. The modest exterior, gives little promise of the wonders which are to be seen inside. Immediately on entry the song of a hundred birds shrills forth; gay plumaged denizens of tropical forests, mandarin and Carolina ducks, the Magador hunting falcon, and an eagle owl from Greenland are all here in their infinite variety. The last named, an evil-looking creature with huge baleful amber eyes, was stated by the proprietor to have been sold to a French Comtesse, who fancied it as a pet— "strange tastes these women have got," said Mr. Hamlyn, with a chuckle.

In the spacious yard adjoining the aviary there is a seal pond, empty at present, but when the season starts in March something like 20 of these animals will be sold to aquariums and public parks. The black duck antelope from India and llamas from South America were housed in close proximity to the smallest of Shetland ponies, his coat groomed to a glossy perfection. These delightful little animals are exported in large numbers to Belgium and Holland where they are regarded as curiosities.

Mr. Hamlyn's right-hand man, "Jack" then took the Morning Post representative to see the Hottentot. A magnificently proportioned creature of some six years, she welcomed the arrival of her meat of goat's flesh (which is given in preference to horse-flesh, as it is more reliable) with the most excitable and unhygienic behaviour. Jack explained that she needed very careful handling owing to her uncertain temper.

Last, but not least the two white camels (mother and daughter), which are destined for the caravan of one hundred animals which is to tour with the provincial company of "The Garden of Allah," were inspected. As their period of 28 days, quarantine is ended they were packed in a horse ambulance and transported to Drury Lane. The mother was quite docile, but it needed the combined efforts of some five men to induce the daughter to enter her "cage." This was eventually accomplished successfully and provincial audiences will be delighted by these snow-white, awkward-looking creatures, which, Mr. Hamlyn stated, are particularly easy to train.

The acquisition of stocks, Mr. Hamlyn explained, is deputed to specially-selected experts. At present a representative of the firm is in Brazil, whence he is expected shortly to sail with his cargo, which comprises 100 Brazilian talking parrots, about 600 of the various small birds indigenous to that region, 25 various animals, including pangs, agoutis, tortoises, capuchin monkeys, armadillos, and one peccary.

The firm's collector in South Africa has obtained four young lions, which he has purchased in Rhodesia. Mr. Hamlyn pointed out that although lions are bred freely at Clifton (Bristol) and Dublin, the imported animal remedies a tendency to degeneracy owing to too close breeding. In addition to the lions there will be some hyena hunting dogs, a zebra, and an ant bear, of which there has not been a specimen imported to England for a great many years.

Mr. Hamlyn remarked that during the war munition workers had proved excellent customers for parrots, canaries, and other singing birds, and they had cheerfully paid as much as £12 for particularly luscious parrots. During the war Mr. Hamlyn performed useful work in connection with the provision of animals for research purposes: monkeys, goats, rabbits, and guinea pigs being particularly in demand by the Government.

Mr. Hamlyn, in conclusion, said that he had received orders for no fewer than six elephants, a record for any one season.

The Blue Funnel Line steamer "Acanthus," a sister-ship to the "Anchises," except that the arrangement of her cabin accommodation is different, will be sailing homewards about August or September next.

One fatal case of plague, and three of small pox were reported during the week-end, also two non-fatal cases of enteric fever, and two of cerebro spinal fever, all Chinese. Last week three Chinese died from plague, (one imported), thirteen from small pox, one from cerebro spinal fever, and three from influenza (not notifiable). A non-fatal case of small pox, one of diphtheria, and four of cerebro spinal fever (all Chinese) were reported, also five cases of enteric fever (one fatal), one Indian and the remainder Chinese, and two of paratyphoid fever, one Indian and the other Chinese.

### FORGERY CHARGE.

#### TRIAL OF SHAM LAI-SANG.

##### THE DEFENCE OUTLINED.

The hearing was continued at the Criminal Sessions to-day before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) and a jury of the case in which Sham Lai-sang, managing partner of the Kowloon Stores, is charged with forgery and false pretences.

Mr. F. Dyer Ball conducted the Crown case, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared to defend the accused, who has entered a plea of not guilty. It is alleged against the accused that he forged a document purporting to be a receipt for \$5,000 signed by Mr. Hendrik Van Gennep Lohs, managing director of the Holland Pacific Trading Company Ltd. A number of blank contract forms, signed by Mr. Lohs, were, it is stated, handed to the accused to enable him to negotiate forward sales on behalf of the Holland Pacific Trading Company. Mr. Dyer Ball intimated yesterday that he would call evidence to support the view that the accused had cut out from one of these forms that portion of it which had the signature of Mr. Lohs and had used it for fraudulent purposes.

The defence as outlined to the court by Mr. Jenkin is that, apart from the Kowloon Stores' accounts with the Holland Pacific Trading Company Ltd., there were certain transactions with firms in Macao by the accused personally on behalf of the Holland Pacific Company. These transactions took place on an entirely different basis, the arrangement being that accused was to receive a two per cent commission. That the Macao business was done through accused and not through the Kowloon store was shown, counsel urged, by the fact that there was no reference to it in the Kowloon Store's books. It was proposed during September last that a large consignment of brandy should be disposed of in Macao and Mr. Lohs insisted quite naturally, submitted Mr. Jenkin, that before taking the brandy to unknown purchasers in Macao accused should first deposit \$3,000 with him. Accused paid over the money to Mr. Lohs on September 21, on the understanding that it was to be returned to him at the expiration of the security and was handed the receipt which formed the subject of the charge.

Evidence in support of the prosecution was heard throughout yesterday and again to-day. This morning Mr. Lohs, in the course of a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Jenkin, admitted that it was a careless action on his part to have handed blank, signed contract forms to the accused.

### A ROYAL BAGMAN.

#### KING ALFONSO'S "SAMPLES."

##### AN ENTERPRISING MONARCH.

A Spanish moving picture company has been formed at Madrid with a capital of £40,000, a part of which was subscribed by King Alfonso. This is the fifth film company formed in Spain. The King in this business, as in many others, has tried to stimulate Spanish industry.

When he travels in foreign countries King Alfonso carries boxes of Spanish wines, olives, preserves, and minced sausages—his favourite gifts to his friends, to whom he recommends the articles, contributing to the popularity and extension of Spanish business and production.

It was largely due to the King's capital that the Hotel Ritz, Madrid's first fine hotel, was built. About three years ago a Spanish engineer went to King Alfonso and explained his scheme of building the Metropolitan Railway to solve the transport difficulties in Madrid.

"What capital is necessary?" asked the King.

"Ten million pesetas (£400,000)," replied the King. He gave the engineer a list of names of Madrid and Bilbao people recently ennobled, to whom the King himself wrote in his own hand, and fixed the amounts which he judged they would subscribe. The whole 10,000,000 pesetas was obtained in a very short time and the railway built.

Among the passengers who left Hongkong for Shanghai by the Pacific Mail s.s. "Golden State" were Mr. Francis Tse Yat, Mr. H. M. H. Nemazer, Mr. Peter Leong Hingkee, and Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Wilkins. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. da Rocha, Mr. A. Weill and Mr. G. W. Parsons, and two Misses Parsons were passengers for San Francisco by the same vessel.

### TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on the Hongkong Football Club's ground on SATURDAY.

##### PROGRAMME:

Long Jump; 120 yds. Hurdle Race; Throwing the Cricket Ball; 220 yds. Flat Race, Handicap; Bicycle Race, 3 miles, Handicap; Putting the shot; 100 yds. Flat Race, Scratch; Bicycle Race, 3 miles, Handicap; 220 yds. Handicap (Members of V.R.C.); 440 yds. Flat Race, Handicap; 440 yds. Flat Race, Scratch; Bicycle Race 1 Mile, Scratch; 100 yds. Scratch (Members of V.R.C.); One Mile Flat Race, Handicap; Consolation Race; 440 yds. Relay Race, 8 men aside; Sack Race; Obstacle Race.

MARATHON RACE, Open to the Colony. Start from Shaukiwan Police Station and Once Round Ring at Football Ground.

Tug of War, for Native Regiments, 8 men aside.

Entries Close TO-MORROW.

R. C. WITCHELL,  
Treas. Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1921.

### SWEET PEAS.

FOR SALE a few packets of SEED saved from my own plants. Delivery now or at proper sowing season.

A. NICOL,  
Quarry Bay.  
Hongkong, April 25, 1921.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on  
THURSDAY, April 23, 1921,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at Godown 47 & 50 of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
\$9 Bales, Gunnies  
(More or less damaged by fresh water).  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1921.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on  
FRIDAY,  
April 23, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at the Office of W. H. Drummond, Esq., Prince's Bldg., Top floor,  
OFFICE FURNITURE

Comprising:—Brussels Carpet, Writing Table, Library Table, Chairs, Cupboards, Office Desks, &c., &c.  
and  
400 day clock.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1921.

(For Account of the Concerned)  
ON  
SATURDAY,  
April 30, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND SUNDRIES.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON  
MONDAY,  
May 2, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at Roegate, Kimberly Road, Kowloon,

VALUABLE TEAK FURNITURE,  
Comprising:—Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Electric Light Fittings, Complete Curtain Poles, & Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 26, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the new columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE Name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping-cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

### NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD

Established  
1850.

Telephone  
1741.

**BACON  
CHEAPER  
HAM  
CHEAPER  
CHEESE  
CHEAPER**

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## NEW MUSIC

TELL ME LITTLE GIPSY  
MARGIE  
JAPANESE SANDMAN  
AVALON  
THE LOVE NEST  
AT

ANDERSON'S



### Help Your Tailor to Help You

Braces form such a small article of clothing that one is prone at times not to notice the very important part they play in the sum total of dress.

The very finest tailor cannot make a suit hang right unless there are proper braces to support the trousers gracefully. SHIRLEY PRESIDENT BRACES are recommended by tailors in all countries.

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Look for the name on the buckles and the printed guarantee label "SHIRLEY PRESIDENT"

President Suspender Company

Shirley, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Established in 1870 Cable Address: President

**Vickers' LONDON Gin**

The Perfection of over  
a Century's Experience  
in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS  
ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM  
FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED



Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$28.00

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 125.

5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL  
HONGKONG.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
SAILINGS: To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.).  
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

## NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" .....Sailing on or about 15th May.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PERIA" .....Sailing on or about 15th May.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING  
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
PIECE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading.

## FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "NIPPON MARU" .....Sailing on or about 10th May.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. and APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, CANTON & HONGKONG  
SAILINGS: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
SAILINGS: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
SAILINGS: To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.).  
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tuck, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 35.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT SERVICE.

## FOR MANILA.

S.S. "WENATCHER" .....Sailing May 2nd

## VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "CROSBY" (Freight only) April 18 ..... May 1st.

S.S. "WENATCHER" ..... May 14 ..... June 2nd.

S.S. "EDMORE" (Freight only) May 24 ..... July 10th.

S.S. "WENATCHER" ..... July 25 ..... Aug. 19th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ..... Aug. 13 ..... Sept. 2nd.

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" (Freight only) ..... April 18th ..... June 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE. THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

S.S. "EDMORE" .....About May 24th

## FOR MANILA.

S.S. "ABERDEEN" .....About May 25th.

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" .....About Apr. 26th.

S.S. "ABERDEEN" .....About June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

## For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama.

"WYTHEVILLE" .....About May 4th.  
"WYNAH" .....About June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

To &amp; From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE PARKER ..... May 2nd.

LAKE MARY ..... May 19th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates. Apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

## SHIPPING

## C. P. O. S.

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Mop) Kobe &amp; Yokohama.)

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 16.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 17.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 18.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 19.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 20.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 21.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 22.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 23.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 24.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 25.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 26.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 27.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 28.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 29.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 30.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—May 31.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 1.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 2.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 3.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 4.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 5.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 6.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 7.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 8.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 9.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 10.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 11.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 12.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 13.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 14.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 15.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 16.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 17.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 18.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 19.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 20.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 21.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 22.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 23.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 24.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 25.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 26.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 27.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 28.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 29.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—June 30.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 1.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 2.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 3.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 4.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 5.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 6.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 7.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 8.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 9.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 10.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 11.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 12.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 13.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 14.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 15.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 16.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 17.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 18.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 19.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 20.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 21.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 22.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 23.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 24.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 25.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 26.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 27.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 28.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 29.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—July 30.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 1.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 2.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 3.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 4.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 5.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 6.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 7.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 8.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 9.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 10.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 11.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 12.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 13.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 14.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 15.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 16.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 17.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 18.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 19.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 20.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 21.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 22.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 23.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 24.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 25.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 26.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 27.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 28.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 29.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—August 30.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—September 1.

SAILINGS: To Vancouver—September 2.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE

## FROM SHANGHAI

May 4—R. F. Kassa.  
May 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
May 31—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
June 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
July 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
August 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
September 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
October 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 18—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 19—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 20—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 21—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 22—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 23—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 24—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 25—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 26—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 27—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 28—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 29—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
November 30—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 1—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 2—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 3—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 4—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 5—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 6—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 7—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 8—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 9—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 10—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 11—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 12—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 13—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 14—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 15—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 16—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 17—R. F. O. Knight Companion.  
December 18—R. F. O. Knight







## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reiter's Service to the China Mail)

## JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

## FAMOUS MALTA TEMPLE VISITED.

## A BUSY DAY.

MALTA, April 25.

The Crown Prince spent most of the forenoon visiting places of interest. After visiting St. John's Church where he was received by the Archbishop and Chapter of the Cathedral and conducted over the entire famous temple, he went to the Palace, General Plumer conducting him over the ancient palace of the grand masters. He lunched at the Casino Maltese which was decorated for the occasion. Before entering, the Prince was made the object of a very sympathetic oration to the crowd outside and the guests inside. The toasts of King George and the Emperor of Japan were honoured. The Crown Prince is visiting the museum and after that he will attend General Plumer's at home at San Antonio Palace to which a large number have been invited.

## AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

LONDON, April 25.

There was a very impressive ceremony at the naval cemetery in the morning when the Crown Prince visited the graves of Japanese interred there during the war. The Prince was accompanied by Admirals DeRobeck, Webb, Bartholot, and Shand, also by Prince Kanin and Viscount Chinda. At the entrance to the cemetery there was a guard of honour composed from the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Crown Prince and Prince Kanin first laid three wreaths, one on behalf of the Emperor, and one on behalf of the Japanese nation, at the foot of the memorial in honour of Japanese lost during the war, after which they stood and paid their respects to the glorious dead. Then the Japanese ratings drawn up likewise paid homage to the dead. A Japanese staff officer read the Japanese funeral service. Admiral DeRobeck assured the Crown Prince that the Japanese graves were well tended, the hands of their British comrades. Later the party returned aboard, after which the Crown Prince visited Saint John's Church. Wherever the Prince goes he is very respectfully acclaimed by the crowds.

## A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

LATER.

General Plumer's at home at San Antonio Palace was a brilliant affair, favoured by ideal weather for which Malta's spring is famous. The company, comprising the elite of Malta, assembled in the gardens which are one of the beauty spots of the island. In a gorgeous array of variegated flowers, they presented a striking picture of life and colour. The Prince was manifestly delighted and stayed until the end of the evening.

The Crown Prince is giving a state dinner on board the "Katori" Prince George will be among the guests.

## AMERICA'S NOBLE DEAD.

## SOLEMN PROCESSION PASSES THROUGH LIEGE

LIEGE, April 25.

Moving scenes marked the passing through here of boats bearing the bodies of 96 Americans who fell at St. Mihiel and who are being transported along the river from Verdun to Antwerp for conveyance to America. Troops rendered military honours as the boats covered with flowers moved towards the quay where they were awaited by the leading officials and delegations of ex-service men. After sympathetic speeches had been made to the officers accompanying the conveyance wreaths were laid on the coffins and the boats resumed their journey, cavalcade accompanying them along the river bank. Large crowds on both sides of the river uncovered their heads as the solemn procession wended its way past.

## CHINESE ENVOY HONOURED.

## INTERESTING CEREMONY AT PARIS UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, April 25.

The presentation of a doctorate of the University of Paris to Mr. Chu Chih Chen on behalf of the President of China was conducted with great ceremony. About 2,000 people were present including M. Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, General Fayolle, M. Painlevé, and Cardinal Dubois. M. Millerand was specially represented. Speeches were delivered by the Rector of the University, Mr. Chu Chih Chen, M. Painlevé, and members of the French Institute and Academy. Mr. Chu Chih Chen arrives in London on April 30. He will present the King an autograph letter from the President.

## IRISH PROBLEM.

## LORD DERBY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, April 25.

Lord Derby, in an amended denial as regards his visit to Ireland, admitted in a speech at Liverpool that he went with the Premier's cognisance. He obtained interviews with a number of personages in Ireland on the understanding that he communicated the results to Mr. Lloyd George. He intended paying a further visit to Ireland. He admitted that he was depressed with the situation there and went incognito in order to avoid pressmen.

## GERMANS SECURE AMERICAN PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The War Secretary, Mr. Weeks asked Congress to pass legislation limiting the grant of patents to foreigners. He said that 201 ordnance patents had been obtained by Germans since July 1, all of which had been transferred to Krupp at Essen.

## U.S. MARINE ENGINEERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

NEW YORK, April 25.

A great strike of marine engineers and allied workers is threatened on May 1. Trade union circles state that British engineers have deferred negotiating with their employers until April 29 in order to await the outcome of the situation in America.

## RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 25.

The Queen received the Siamese Minister, and Mrs. Navarath, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Koo.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Senate foreign affairs committee has reported favourably on Senator Knox's resolution to declare the state of war with Germany ended.

## THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

## VI—A DISC OF LIGHT.

BY SAXE ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1917.)

All the cunning of the Hashishin, the scheming of the sea-borne men, and the alertness of Scotland Yard met in the old Fleet street, where the thousands pass with no thought of the grim tragedy being enacted in their midst.

I stood in the foyer of the Astoria Hotel. About me was the pulsing stir of trans-Atlantic life; for the tourist season was now at its height and I counted myself fortunate in that I had been able to secure a room at this establishment, always so popular with American visitors.

Bristol, the tall military-looking man who stood beside me, glanced about him with a rather grim smile. "You ought to be safe enough here, Mr. Cavanaugh," he said. "I ought to be safe enough in my own chambers," I replied wearily. Do you think I told that prosperous New Yorker who is buying a cigar yonder, for instance, that I had been driven from my chambers by a band of Eastern assassins founded sometime in the eleventh century, he would believe it?"

"I am certain he wouldn't," replied Bristol. "I should not have credited it myself before I was put in charge of this damnable case."

My position at that hour was in truth an incredible one. The sacred slipper of Mohammed, which the late Professor Deeping had looted from El-Medineh of Mecca or Arrat—I knew not and cared not where—lay once more in the glass case at the Antiquarian Museum from which Earl Dexter, the American crackman, had stolen it. And what was its history, to date? In brief it consisted (1) in a series of mutilations, for no unbeliever who had touched the ghastly thing had failed to have his hand mysteriously severed by an unseen assailant; (2) in the assassination of Professor Deeping and the death of two of the pursuing fanatics; (3) in ceaseless espionage upon myself (since under Deeping's will, I held the keys of the Museum case) by weird, murderous creatures of Hassan of Aleppo, the "Guardian of the Relics," who, with his company of hashishin, had pursued the slipper to Europe; by Earl Dexter, and by a beautiful woman, violet-eyed, bewitching, who aided him in his warring against English law and Eastern devilry—for Hassan of Aleppo and Scotland Yard alike pursued him.

I was outcast from my own rooms and compelled, in self-defence, to live amid the bustle of the Astoria. So wholly non-plussed were the police authorities that they could afford me no protection. They knew that a group of scientific murderers lay hidden in or near to London; they knew that Earl Dexter, called the Sombreiro Man, the foremost crook of his day, was also in the metropolis—and they could make no move, were helpless; indeed, as Bristol had confessed, were hopeless!

Bristol, on the previous day, had unearthed a Greek cigar merchant, one, Aepulos, of Moslem persuasion, who had replaced the slipper in its case (for a monetary consideration). He had performed a similar service when the blood-stained thing had first been put upon exhibition at the Museum, and for a considerable period had disappeared, but quite recently he had returned again to his Soho shop, in time thus to earn a second check.

As Bristol and I stood glancing about the foyer of the hotel, a plain-clothes officer, whom I knew by sight, came in and approached my companion.

The detective whispered something to Bristol, and the latter started and paled. He turned to me.

"They haven't overlooked him this time, Mr. Cavanaugh," he said. "Aepulos has been found dead in his room, nearly decapitated!"

Bristol started immediately for Soho and I parted from him in the Strand, he proceeding west and I eastward, for I had occasion that morning to call at my bank.

Then, at the door of the bank, I found fresh matter for reflection. The assistant manager, Mr. Colby, was escorting a lady to the door. As I stood aside, he walked with her to a handsome car which waited, and handed her in with marks of great deference. She was heavily veiled and I had no more than a glimpse of her, but she appeared to be of middle age and had gray hair, and a very stately manner.

I told myself that I was unduly suspicious, suspicious of every one and of everything; yet, as I entered the bank I found myself wondering where I had seen that dignified, gray-haired figure before.

My business transacted, I came out again by the side entrance which

opens on the little courtyard, for this branch of the London County and Provincial Bank occupies a corner site.

A ragged urchin, who was apparently waiting for me, handed me a note written upon a half sheet of paper and, doubling it as it was really intended for me, I unfolded it and read the following:

Mr. Cavanaugh, take the keys of the case containing the holy slipper to your hotel this evening without fail.

HASSAN.

"Who gave you this, boy?" I asked sharply.

"A foreign gentleman, sir, very dark—like an Indian."

"Where is he?"

"He went off in a cab, sir, after he gave me the note."

I handed the boy a sixpence and slowly pursued my way. An idea was forming in my mind to trap the cunning by sending acquiescence. I wondered if my movements were watched at that moment. Since it was more than probable I returned to the bank, entered and made some trivial inquiry of a cashier, and then came out again and walked on as far as the Report office.

I had not been in the office more than five minutes before I received a telegram from Inspector Bristol. It had been handed in at Soho, and the message was an odd one.

Cavanaugh, Report, London.

Piot stood to steal keys. Get them from bank and join me 11 o'clock at Astoria. Have planned trap.

Bristol.

This was very mysterious in view of the note so recently received by me, but I concluded that Bristol had hit upon a similar plan to that which was forming in my own mind. It seemed unnecessarily hazardous, though, actually to withdraw the keys from their place of safety.

Pondering deeply upon the perplexities of this maddening case I shortly afterward found myself at the bank. With the manager I descended to the strong-room and the safe was unlocked which contained the much sought keys of the case at the Antiquarian Museum.

"There are the keys quite safe—and by the way this is my second visit here this morning, Mr. Cavanaugh," said the manager, with whom I was upon rather intimate terms.

"A foreign lady who has recently become a customer of the bank deposited some valuable jewels here this morning—less than an hour ago in fact."

"Indeed," I said and my mind was working rapidly. "The lady who came in the large blue car, a gray-haired lady?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Did you notice her, then?"

I nodded and said no more. For in truth I had no more to say. I had good reason to respect the uncanny powers of Hassan of Aleppo, but I doubted if even his omniscience could tell him (since I had actually gone down into the strong room) whether when I emerged I had the keys, or whether my visit and seeming acceptance of his orders had been no more than a subterfuge!

That the hashishin had some means of communicating with me at the Astoria was evident from the contents of the note which I had received, and as I walked in the direction of the hotel my mind was filled with all sorts of misgivings.

Tell Mr. Cavanaugh, who is waiting in the hotel, to take what I am expecting to his chambers and say that I will join him there in twenty minutes.

INSPECTOR BRISTOL.

(To be continued.)

## BLONDES "TOO FICKLE."

## JUDGE REFUSES THEM ON JURY.

Blonde women are ineligible to serve on juries is the dictum of Judge William Morris, of the First District Municipal Court of the Bronx district, one of the boroughs of New York City. The ruling was delivered when, after several hours discussion, counsel failed to agree on the selection of a jury to try a case in which a clothing manufacturer sued two retailers for the recovery of money alleged to be due to him.

"I am sick and tired of hearing you men arguing about the relative merits of juriesmen," announced the judge. "I will put a question on both of you by making up the jury of men and women."

Then while the court officials were busy in the lobbies collecting the necessary number of jurywomen the judge leaned over his desk and said to the clerk of the court, "There will be no blondes on this jury. Blondes are too fickle."

## EXCESS PASSENGERS.

## COASTING STEAMERS OFFENCE.

MASTERS FINED.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before the Harbour Master, Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N., Lai Yee, the master of the small Chinese coasting steamer "Suivick," was charged with having carried 74 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

A police sergeant said that he boarded the vessel on April 17 as it was entering the harbour through Futatun Pass and counted 266 people on board.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, for the defence, said that he was prepared to admit an excess of only 30 passengers. The vessel, he said, left Shamui on the 15th inst., and as it was the only steamer on the route that day, an unusually large number of passengers rushed on board. His client had done his best to restrict the number of passengers, but it was impossible to check the rush.

Remarking that the Government had granted special privileges only to the "Suivick" and the "Kung-hong" on the Shamui run, the Magistrate said that in view of the fact that the defendant had made an effort to regulate the number of passengers, he would be fined only \$50 this time.

## CHEMICALS.

The report of Sir S. W. Royle & Co., Ltd., Manchester, on March 23 was as follows:—

Chemicals.—A rather better enquiry has been perceptible this month, but, though prices generally are somewhat steadier, little improvement in actual business can be reported, and manufacturers are finding considerable difficulty in keeping their works going. The demand from the textile trades is quiet and present prospects are not bright. Sulphate of Copper has been in better request for export account at the lower prices—but little has been doing for home consumption. Green Copperas is firmer owing to reduced production. There has been some pressure to realise stocks of Acetate of Lime, but Acetates of Lead and Soda have been steadily called for. Nitrate of Lead is dull. Carbonate of Potash and Caustic Potash are in fair request but nothing is doing in Montreal Potashes. Only a moderate business has been passing in Continental supplies. There has been a good demand for white powdered Arsenic and stocks of both foreign and Cornish have been reduced. Tartaric Acid has moved slowly for near delivery but the forward position is firmer. Cream of Tartar has been in somewhat better request, but Citric Acid is unchanged. To meet the keen competition from abroad, British makers of Bichromates of Potash and Soda have just reduced their prices about 24d. per lb. Oxalic Acid is dearer with the possibility of curtailment of supplies from Germany. Early in the month, prices of Borax and Boracic Acid were reduced 24d. and 25d. per ton respectively and there is a steady enquiry. Phosphate of Soda continues to be offered freely from stock. Alum and Sulphate of Alumina are unchanged. With a view to stimulating export trade, makers of Lump Sal ammoniac reduced their prices by 25s. per ton, but so far the response has been poor, and there has also been little call for Murate of Ammonia. Bleaching Powder and Caustic Soda are in slow demand and outside supplies are on the market at competitive prices. Chlorates of Potash and Soda have been in better request but stocks are ample. Business remains very quiet in Tar Products and values generally are lower. There is a moderate demand for Benzoles for motor purposes and prices are steady. Turbines are neglected. Enquiries for Solvent Naphtha are for spot delivery only and values if anything are easier. There has been a slackening in demand for Crocoite and lower figures are accepted. Naphthalene continues to be pressed for sale at lower prices. Practically nothing has been doing in any grade of Carbolic Acid. Pitch continues weak and low prices are being accepted for near delivery.

Sundries.—American Pearl Starch has been offering at lower figures and has commanded more attention especially for forward shipment; stocks here are lighter. Only a limited business has been done in Japanese Yarns and trade in the Dutch product has been confined to small lots from stock. Dextrose has been in steady request at lower prices. Sulphate of Barites has been moving more freely. Trade in Turpentine continues small, there being very little confidence in the market. Paraffin Wax and Scales are only in poor demand and prices are lower. Superphosphate continues in good request and heavy shipments are arriving. There has been a fair enquiry for Bone Meal and makers are well supplied with orders. Cod Liver Oil has fallen about 60/- per barrel during the month.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## COLD STORAGE

## SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter Clothes, &c., by storing them in our Cold Stores during the hot and damp weather.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

## WHITEWAY'S

FAMOUS ENGLISH MADE INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR Nos. 110, 330, 440, 320.



NOTE THE VENTILATED THE IDEAL UNDERWEAR GUSSETS FOR HOT WEATHER.

QUALITIES 110, 330, 440

As Illustration.

PURE WHITE INDIA GAUZE

VESTS with Button Fronts

Short Sleeves.

Sizes 32 to 50

Underwear is the Article of Apparel that requires the greatest care in its selection. The IDEAL UNDERWEAR for hot weather, must be light in weight, Durable, Absorbent. Our INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR have these qualities. Made from the Finest Grades of Cotton, cool and comfortable, not heavy, but, extra strong.

## GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

QUALITY 320, PURE WHITE INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

BUTTONLESS WITH SHORT SLEEVES, AS SHOWN IN

ILLUSTRATION. FITTED WITH THE NON TEARABLE NECK-BAND. SIZES 34 to 46.



WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & CO, LTD  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS  
HONGKONG.

## THE BATHING COSTUME.

A HOME COMEDY.

HEALTH MINISTRY INDICULED.

Our sympathy must be awarded to the Ministry of Health. A Government department, though it has no body to be kicked nor soul to be saved, may yet collectively and in its component parts shrink, like the mass of humble humanity, from being made ridiculous. Of all false accusations, the accusation of absurdity is the cruellest. There is, even for the individual, no legal remedy. There is no means of clearing the character, for what should a ribald word think of a man who solemnly engaged to prove that he never was ridiculous? So the bond of common humanity constrains us to sympathise with the Ministry of Health, for it was unjustly accused of making itself ludicrous, and most unkindly cut of all, of making itself ludicrous over the decency of bathing costumes, a subject which no creature of common-sense would touch, which has long since been abandoned by rational animals to the freaks and the fadists and the seekers for notoriety. Some inventive mind declared that the Ministry had sent forth to the local authorities of seaside a circular recommending by-laws which should make it an offence for any bather to wear less costume than one which extends from "the neck to within four inches of the knee." But the vision which instantly rises of inspectors on all the populous shorelines applying tape measures to the legs there on parade is fallacious. It will not happen. There is nothing true in the story of the circular, or no more truth than there was in Falsstaff's tale of the fighting on Gadshill. That is to say, a Ministry of Health does exist, and so do bathing costumes; but no circular issued by the first ever applied to the second. So the Ministry, more in sorrow than in anger, protests and sets forth the small, dull fact from which this effluence of fiction grew. The Rural District Council of the Isle of Thanet submitted in the ordinary routine by-

## SUPERSTITIONS.

PIEBALD HORSES.

In some parts of the country they say that if you make a wish when you see a piebald horse you will "get your wish." In others meeting a piebald horse simply means good luck. This superstition has its origin in mythology instead of magic and is a vestige surviving from the myth of Hippolytus, the "horse-lover," and the story of Diomedes who built the god's sacratory. In the territory of the Veneti, at the head of the Adriatic was a sacred grove dedicated to Diomedes where a horse was annually sacrificed to him. The horses of this district were famous for their speed, they associated in the sacred grove fearfully with wild animals which lost their ferocity and made of a piebald breed which latter fact was accounted for by the priests of the sacred grove by saying that they were "marked with a wolf," the similarity between the colour of the spots on the otherwise white horses and the wolf's coat being the evidence. Naturally these horses acquired wide fame and a mystic character; and naturally it is "good luck" to meet with one of the sacred breed to-day.

laws for approval by the Ministry of Health. One of these as drafted stipulated for universal bathing costumes "reaching from the shoulder to within four inches of the knee." The Ministry struck out these latter words. It is, on that ground, accused of recommending them to all and sundry. Such is the life of the Government functionary, and of the stuff that dreams are made of: are the charges brought against him? That, no doubt, is one of the morals of the affair. The other, which we recommend to the inventors of the story, to the rulers of seaside towns, and to all who may be tempted to meddle with other people's bathing costumes, is that by doing so they will only become a laughing-stock. The subject is one of those which nobody can touch without disaster. A man who shows any inclination in that direction is instantly suspected of weakness of intellect.



## NEW STAMP DUTY.

## YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATE.

## IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

## GOVERNMENT DEFENDS ITS POLICY.

The following full report on the Stamp Duty Bill debate in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon had to be unavoidably held over until today owing to the late hour at which meetings of the Council are now held.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said:—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill. I have had time to draft an amendment to that effect, but I have no doubt that some form of words can be found.

Clause 21 is a clause dealing with the duty on agreements of sale. It is proposed to omit that altogether, and omit, of course, the corresponding heading (5) in the schedule. I think it is a duty which will not result in a very large yield because I think the cases to which it would apply in this Colony are small in number.

Clause 23 is a clause dealing with exchange contracts. Hon. members will find on the table a proposed new draft of that clause. It is not really a change of substance but what I shall call a drafting amendment. I think I explained it in introducing the Bill. The point is this: the schedule is a list of duties which are proposed on particular instruments; there was nothing in clause 23, as drafted, to require any instrument at all to be drawn up on cancellation of a "draft contract." The new clause remedies that defect, so that there will be in future some instrument. It is called an "exchange contract cancellation note." It is not intended that any particular form of note shall be used, and I understand that the brokers' note could be used as a cancellation note. Whatever form might be found convenient by the bankers and brokers will not doubt be quite sufficient, but some document must be executed as cancellation note, and on that document duty must be paid. A consequential amendment is the amendment of the schedule as to read "exchange contract cancellation note."

Clause 29 is a clause dealing with late registration duty. It is proposed now to abandon that. There are many difficulties and it is felt on the whole that the best thing will be not to introduce that duty but to accept the suggestion made by the Stockbrokers' Association to increase the Stamp Duty on share contract notes instead.

Clause 41, sub-clauses 1 and 2, deal with the liability of corporate bodies and firms and officers and partners and servants for failure to stamp. I am not sure that I fully grasp the objection to these clauses as they now stand, but we are prepared to alter that as regards the directors and officers in the one case, and partners and servants in the other case, so as to agree with the form of the section in the Companies Ordinance dealing with failures to comply with the provisions of that Ordinance by companies and their officers and servants. I think the proposal which has found favour is to make sub-clause (1) read: "Every director, manager, secretary and other officer who knowingly is a party to the default." I am not sure that alters the meaning very much. We shall be prepared, if that is not thought enough, to make the second read "and knowingly authorises or wilfully permits such default." The same remarks apply to sub-clause 2. In any case, any members wish to refer to the Companies Ordinance, the section referred to is 27, subsection 5, and the second term is to be found in section 37 of the Ordinance of 1911.

Clause 42 has been objected to, but I think chiefly on the ground that it is in the duty and it is not quite clear what it refers to. It was, I think, chiefly to refer to appeals from the Collector to the Summary Court and it has been suggested that the clause might be transferred to its present place to Clause 15 which deals with appeals against assessments. The party speaking from the collector has clearly got to establish his case against the decision already given and the whole thing can be carried out by means of a stated case. I think the simplest thing would be to omit that "onus" clause altogether; it does not exist in the present Ordinance and we have got on very well without it.

Clause 45, limitation of time. It is proposed to add to that clause another subsection providing that no prosecution shall be instituted under this Ordinance, except with the consent of the collector. That is to prevent the institution of prosecutions by unauthorized persons.

Clause 46. It is proposed to insert after the word "commits" the words "or attempts to commit" any offence. I do not think many cases will occur in which the intended words will take effect, but some may occur.

Clause 43 is a clause which gives power of inspection and search. That has been objected to, but I think unnecessarily. It is a clause that no honest person has any ground for objecting to. It is intended to save the honest person from having to bear an undue share of taxation by reason of the evasion of duty by the dishonest person. It will only be used, I have no doubt, in cases where there is good reason to believe that duty is being evaded, systematically and deliberately, and to give up that power, I suggest, would be to invite the dishonest and dishonest citizen to attempt to evade the duties imposed by this Bill.

Dealing with the schedule, and heading No. 4, it is proposed to abandon that to omit it altogether. It will, no doubt, produce a very large revenue even if the rate of duty is reduced, it is doubtful how far one could collect the proper amount. No doubt a great many agreements will escape the duty and it is thought that it is better to omit that proposal altogether.

Reading 5 I have already mentioned in dealing with clause 21. That will also be omitted.

In heading No. 12, bill of exchange, the sub-head 4, letter of credit, has been objected to and it has been suggested that persons leaving this Colony and taking with them letters of credit for ordinary trading purposes would go to Canton and get their letters of credit there. I do not think there is much in that, and I do not think that heading ought to be omitted. But there is another form of letter of credit which I think ought to be exempted from duty on the precedent of the United Kingdom Stamp Act. One of the exemptions is letters of

credit granted in the United Kingdom authorising drafts drawn out of the United Kingdom and payable in the United Kingdom. I think you ought to have a similar exemption here.

Heading No. 12. The increased rate of duty above the line of 30 has been objected to. I have no doubt that that increased duty would not be felt at all on the higher freights and to meet the objection, and as a compromise, it is proposed to make the actual line 30 instead of 35, so that under 30 the duty will be ten cents, and over 30, thirty cents.

Heading 16, Charter Parties. That, sir, it is proposed to reduce to fifteen cents instead of twenty-five: the present rate is ten cents.

In heading 17, conveyance on sale, it is proposed to make the dividing line \$20,000 instead of \$5,000, allowing a certain number of smaller transactions to escape on payment of the lower scale of duty.

The present limit is \$5,000. Heading 20. I must apologise for some of these drafts being incomplete, but there was no time to draft and get printed complete drafts. The effect of the proposed amendment is simply to make the duty on collateral securities ten cents instead of twenty cents. It is proposed to make sub-head 4 a little clearer: in the 2nd column 20 cents for a bill of \$100 or part thereof of the principal sum secured. That I understand is proposed by the memorandum drawn up by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which unfortunately I have not yet had an opportunity of reading.

Heading 23. It is proposed to reduce the duty from \$20 to \$10. I think the Chinese Chamber of Commerce also made a representation that that duty was too high and would press unfairly on the smaller firms.

Heading 24. In the original draft of the Bill a pure drafting mistake occurred, and it appeared that an *ad valorem* duty on marine policies of power and never intended that any *ad valorem* duties should be imposed. The proposal with regard to marine policies is simply that the existing duties should be doubled and where the amount does not exceed \$100 the duty should be twenty cents, and where it exceeds \$100, fifty cents. It omits two more heads which ought to appear—duplicates of policies, and re-insurances, to be found on page 27. It is not intended to drop those two sub-heads, but owing to haste they did not appear where they should.

Heading 25. It is proposed to read "power of attorney or revocation of power of attorney." That appears in the existing Ordinance, too.

Heading 41. In the sub-head (1), transfer shares, it is proposed to reduce the duty from fifty cents to twenty cents. That is to twenty cents a hundred, instead of fifty. Instead of \$200 and up to \$500, \$25; over \$500 and up to \$500,000, \$75; over \$500,000, \$100. It is supposed that that scale may bring in about \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In sub-head 4, it is proposed to reduce the amount to \$1, instead of \$2.

Heading 42. It is proposed to make the duty on share contract notes 20 cents altogether as clause 29 is being omitted. In other words, the late registration duty.

There is another amendment which I did mention in introducing the Bill. In the 5th column, opposite "transfer shares" the words should be "before execution" instead of "after."

In sub-head 5 it is proposed to adopt the scale which, I understand, has been proposed by the Stockbrokers' Association with one alteration. The scale proposed there is this: Up to \$1,000 at the rate of \$1, over \$1,000 up to \$10,000, \$3; over \$10,000 up to \$50,000, \$5; over \$50,000 up to \$500,000, \$10. It is supposed that that scale may bring in about \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In sub-head 4, it is proposed to reduce the amount to \$1, instead of \$2.

Heading 42. It is proposed to make the duty on share contract notes 20 cents altogether as clause 29 is being omitted. In other words, the late registration duty.

I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: As I am not opposing the Bill going into Committee, and as I shall have an opportunity there of raising certain points, I do not propose to take up the time of the Council in making any remarks.

DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: The Attorney-General has, I think, dealt very fully with the amendments which the Government propose to move in the Committee stage of the Bill and I agree with him that the representations that have been made by the various bodies and people in the Colony who are affected by the proposed increase in the Stamp Duties have been very useful to the Government in coming to various decisions on the subject of the new duties, and I also agree with him in recording our appreciation of the labours of the committee, which sat for months, in drawing up this amended Ordinance.

On the principle of the Bill I would like to make one or two remarks at this stage. The Bill, as was pointed out by the Attorney-General, and by myself in the first reading debate of the Council, is one for raising more revenue, but the mere fact that the Bill is being brought forward for this purpose has led to certain misapprehensions. One is that the Government is imposing upon the present generation of tax-payers greater burdens than they should bear and that part of the burden of carrying on the work of the Colony should fall on those who come after us. It has been suggested, and it is a very attractive suggestion at first sight, that part of the expenditure of the Colony which is devoted to public works should be defrayed by loans—they have generally been described as "short-term loans"—and in that way the annual Budget would be relieved of the very large sums which have appeared recently for what are known as "public works extraordinary." We have had the proposal put forward for some years, and I must say that some years ago I was attracted by it. I came to examine more closely what the effect would be in later years if it adopted that policy. The effect would be in the case of the Colonies—the self-governing colonies—which are now in most cases merged in the Dominions—has been to borrow money for their public works and to schedule in the case of the loans subscribers to the loan can see at once the nature of, and naturally, the public works to which the loans were to be devoted have been works of a productive nature, which are likely either at once or after a lapse of years to be remunerative to such an extent as to provide not only interest on the loan but an adequate sinking fund. But I cannot see how in this Colony, even if we were permitted to do so, any loan which we

raise could have a schedule attached to its prospectus of public works which would be of a productive nature. We have practically no public works which can be said to produce revenue which would pay interest and provide for the amortisation of the loan, and therefore, if a short-term loan were to be raised as required, we should find ourselves after a certain number of years, when the works had been completed out of the proceeds of the loan, without any return coming in to pay interest on the loan and to provide for a sinking fund, and the result would be that our annual Budget would be loaded with a large amount for interest and sinking fund. If I may suppose that in a period of, say, 25 years a loan of \$200,000 were to be raised for our public works, or the most important out of our public works, what rate of interest could this Government expect to raise at? English funds produce practically 5 per cent. and our experience is that other bodies in the East who have raised loans have had to give 7 per cent. We should find ourselves, when all the money was expended, faced with the necessity for providing a million or a million and a half of interest at 6 per cent. and also a large amount for the sinking fund. Thus our Budget would be loaded with rather more than two million dollars a year, and it is our experience that new public works, which had never been foreseen would come up as "urgent services," with the result that we should have to find money not provided by the loan to pay for them. So far as I can see, our last years would be those when the very taxes required to meet such a Budget would complain very bitterly of those who a few years before advocated the floating of a short loan for public works and had been so effective in their arguments as to get the Government to agree to that.

Another point arising out of the principle of this Bill, which, as I have said, is a revenue-producing Bill, is that the Government has latterly been extravagant in its expenditure and we are asking for money which we should not be asking for if we had kept our Budget within proper bounds. I do not know what such arguments are based on. We have had to put forward larger budgets—to ask for more provision for public works extraordinary than for other years, because that is the nature of the expenditure—expenditure as low as possible in order that we might have as much money as possible to send to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war. It is natural that after four years of a policy of that nature many public works of urgent nature have been put in abeyance and it is necessary that we should proceed with them now. Hon. members are aware also that the revenue derived from the opium monopoly, which during one of the later years of the war reached a sum of over \$500,000, fell last year to about \$150,000, and I think it is likely this year to be well under \$400,000. I cannot tell whether this is due to people smoking less or to the smuggling of cheaper opium into the Colony, but I suspect that the latter is the reason for the fall in our revenue. But that fall is in pursuance of the policy adopted by this Government for the reduction in the use of opium to the legitimate limits of the population.

We have to raise revenue to meet that loss and we have to raise revenue for other public works, and it has been contended that part of these works—for example, our road-making policy—is extravagant and unnecessary at the present time. I think that view is a mistaken one. The revenue which is lost by the fall in our policy which has taken the shape of making roads in the hill district and eventually extending that system to the south side of the island—is a policy which I think future generations will recognise as a far-seeing one. With the great development of the automobile and the uses which can be made of these roads, it is essential that the ever-increasing population of the higher levels of this Colony should not remain dependent on one effective means of access, which is cut off absolutely for several days at a time. I do not need to go into details to show what immense services that particular road system is going to be to the growing population. It has been in several cases of great service already. In the future it will be of vastly greater use. I know of other items of expenditure to which objection can be taken. The building of quarters for Government servants, I consider, is a policy which should be supported with the greatest enthusiasm, and if it is considered at the present time that there is a surplus of buildings erected is too expensive it must be remembered that these houses will require a very low sum for repairs and will stand for very many years more than would houses built at a lower cost and which would require either heavy and expensive repairs or need to be entirely rebuilt within probably the limits of the present generation. That part of our expenditure will bring in an income, although from an economical point of view the percentage is a low one, and cannot possibly be an excuse for raising money.

Our expenditure which has been thought in some quarters to be expensive is already millions lower than during the years of the war. We sent, I think, it is over one and a half millions sterling to the Japanese Government for the prosecution of the war and when the need for sending that money had ceased it was obvious that we should reduce our expenditure. We have done so. Last year our expenditure was 144 millions and our revenue was \$200,000 more—Hon. members have had before them the last few days—and therefore our Budget must be balanced itself. We shall probably this year, I hope, again make our budget balance—probably have a balance on the right side—but we shall only achieve that by the sale of Crown lands. Such sales, which are exempt from payment of duty, contribute, cannot be held to be revenue in the ordinary sense but are really drawing upon our capital resources. It is probable, therefore, that in a year or two our balance will remain as they are at present and is even be slightly increased, but we shall have parted with some of our capital resources in the shape of Crown lands.

I, therefore, consider the suggestion that the Government is adopting a spendthrift policy is really sustained, and that the suggested policy of floating short-term loans for paying for permanent public works would not be a wise one.

The Bill, therefore, which is before you and the principle of which is to raise revenue, I hold to be really vindicated by our present position and by the amendments which have been introduced by the Attorney-General will prove a measure which will inflict no sort of hardship upon the community.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The Bill has been moved and seconded that the Bill be introduced as an Ordinance.

On sub-clause 19, Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO moved that the words "with a banker" in the second line be deleted as otherwise any hypothecation to a person other than a banker would have to be stamped as a mortgage within the meaning of section 3 (19).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I think the words ought to stand. I do not think other mortgages should "escape" merely because they are made in that form. In the present schedule the limitation does not occur. The present section reads "letter of credit or other instrument of hypothecation."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Is this a narrower definition?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes, this limits it. The original form of the proposal was to make all mortgages liable to full duty, but it was pointed out that would unduly hamper a regular part of the banker's business, and, therefore, this exemption of letters of hypothecation to a banker was inserted.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I think the intention is to keep the exemption as narrow as possible.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO: I do not press it.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: If the hon. member does not press it, I think we will keep to the present clause of the Bill.

On sub-clause 19, Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said: You do not say that a marketable security should be a mortgage. All the other sub-heads refer to documents dealing with securities.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Would it not be better to put in a sub-head?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: That might be done if it would be more convenient. It amounts to the same kind of thing as a mortgage.

At the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's suggestion it was agreed that sub-clause 19 should stand over in order that he might confer with the Attorney-General on the subject.

On sub-clause 29 relating to testing orders, the Attorney-General moved that it be omitted from the Bill and this was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Clause 3 of the Bill will stand over for further amendment if necessary.

On clause 4, Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO said: Regulations (c) and (d) seem unnecessary in view of section 5 (7) and section 30 (3).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: (c) gives power to make regulations and gives direction as to the manner in which any stamp duty is to be calculated or assessed. It is a reference to regulations in clause 30 is intended to make it clear that that provision as to calculation of duty is liable to alteration by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The first one is absolutely general in character applying to the whole Ordinance and the second is particular.

The clause was agreed to.

On clauses 5 and 7, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: Clause 5 is a clause which deals generally with stamp duty and provides that the duty is to be paid on the schedule shall be paid on the instrument.

Clause 7 is drafted chiefly with a view to heading No. 11 in the schedule which is the duty on bank notes. It is not intended that bank notes should be stamped. The schedule provides that the bank note duty shall be paid to the collector by the banker on a statement made by the bank as to the average number of notes in circulation, and this sub-clause is meant to deal with that case, where the duty is not paid on an instrument but in some other way.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: This is of a special nature, and it is clear that it is of a special nature.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: One is a general power; the other a particular power.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Clause 4 stands part of the Bill.

ance to amend the Stamp Duty be read a second time.

On being put to the vote, His Excellency declared "The ayes have it."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and it was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

HYPOTHECATION TO A BANKER.

On clause 3 the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to add the words "any other decree or order of any court" to sub-clause 3. This was agreed to.

On sub-clause 19, Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO moved that the words "with a banker" in the second line be deleted as otherwise any hypothecation to a person other than a banker would have to be stamped as a mortgage within the meaning of section 3 (19).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I think the words ought to stand. I do not think other mortgages should "escape" merely because they are made in that form. In the present schedule the limitation does not occur. The present section reads "letter of credit or other instrument of hypothecation."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Is this a narrower definition?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes, this limits it. The original form of the proposal was to make all mortgages liable to full duty, but it was pointed out that would unduly hamper a regular part of the banker's business, and, therefore, this exemption of letters of hypothecation to a banker was inserted.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I think the intention is to keep the exemption as narrow as possible.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO: I do not press it.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: If the hon. member does not press it, I think we will keep to the present clause of the Bill.

On sub-clause 19, Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said: You do not say that a marketable security should be a mortgage. All the other sub-heads refer to documents dealing with securities.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Would it not be better to put in a sub-head?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: That might be done if it would be more convenient. It amounts to the same kind of thing as a mortgage.

At the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK's suggestion it was agreed that sub-clause 19 should stand over in order that he might confer with the Attorney-General on the subject.

On sub-clause 29 relating to testing orders, the Attorney-General moved that it be omitted from the Bill and this was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Clause 3 of the Bill will stand over for further amendment if necessary.

On clause 4, Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO said: Regulations (c) and (d) seem unnecessary in view of section 5 (7) and section 30 (3).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: (c) gives power to make regulations and gives direction as to the manner in which any stamp duty is to be calculated or assessed. It is a reference to regulations in clause 30 is intended to make it clear that that provision as to calculation of duty is liable to alteration by the Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The first one is absolutely general in character applying to the whole Ordinance and the second is particular.

The clause was agreed to.

On clauses 5 and 7, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: Clause 5 is a clause which deals generally with stamp duty and provides that the duty is to be paid on the schedule shall be paid on the instrument.

Clause 7 is drafted chiefly with a view to heading No. 11 in the schedule which is the duty on bank notes. It is not intended that bank notes should be stamped. The schedule provides that the bank note duty shall be paid to the collector by the banker on a statement made by the bank as to the average number of notes in circulation, and this sub-clause is meant to deal with that case, where the duty is not paid on an instrument but in some other way.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: This is of a special nature, and it is clear that it is of a special nature.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: One is a general power; the other a particular power.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Clause 4 stands part of the Bill.

On clause 5, sub-section 5, Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said: The learned Attorney-General has already pointed out that he proposed to make amendments to clause 5. I think there is a similar amendment required for this so as not to make a person guilty of an offence simply if an instrument is not stamped, but to put in some provision with regard to his knowingly or wilfully authorising or committing the offence. If this could stand over, perhaps I could confer with the Attorney-General. I think he would be willing to concede that some provision of that sort is necessary.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: This is a civil offence.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is a criminal offence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The difficulty is this: the intention is to bind someone to see to it that the duty is paid; neglect in this case as in many others shall be an offence. It is dangerous to leave the door open to evasion. I think, criminal liability ought to arise on mere neglect. There must be, of course, knowledge.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: There is civil liability and also a penalty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Civil liability would be a totally inadequate remedy. You could only recover the actual duty on that particular transaction and nothing in respect of other evasions. It would be an invitation to anybody to evade the duty.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Is there not a penalty?

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK suggested that he might discuss it with the Attorney-General and they might find some agreed form of language to provide that the penalty should fall on the person knowingly or wilfully evading the Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I think the wording would be very dangerous. How are you going to prove that the man has done it "wilfully." Here you have a document which every one knows ought to be stamped. You charge him with wilfully evading the duty and he says "it was not wilful. I was careless and did not bother."

It was agreed that clause 5 should stand over.

UNSTAMPED DOCUMENTS IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

On clause 6 the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said: I draw attention to the fact that the first sub-section renders an unstamped document wholly inadmissible in civil proceedings. That is a great departure from the law at home where documents can be admitted on payment of the penalty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: That is with a later clause. If a document or instrument is not stamped as it ought to be, it can be done by special leave.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is extraordinarily inconvenient. Are the whole proceedings in court to be held up while the party goes to the Collector, and possibly appeals from him to the Governor?

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I think those in charge of the case would see that the documents are properly stamped.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It seems to me that the wording of the English Act at all. I think if I had an opportunity of conferring with the Attorney-General we might arrive at a satisfactory working. It is a very important point.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I may point out, sir, that it has been the law of the Colony since 1901. I think it will make many people more careful. There is a way it is designed for. Under section 12 of the old Ordinance the Court actually takes possession of the document, and hands it over to the Collector.

It was agreed that the clause should be held over.

On clause 9, the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO said: This section is taken from the English Act in which there were the words "with intent to defraud Her Majesty." He thought some similar words should be inserted such as "with intent to evade the Stamp Ordinance."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: "Could this stand over, sir?"

Clause 9, as amended by the addition of the words suggested was passed and stands part of the Bill.

Slight verbal amendment was made to clause 14.

On clause 16 the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said: It had been suggested by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that there ought to be an appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the Collector.

It was agreed that the clause should stand over, in order that words to provide this might be inserted.

Clause 17 was also postponed in order that the Attorney-General might draft a different form of words to protect bills of lading attached to drafts.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL announced that clause 21 relating to agreements of sale would be omitted, and consequently subsequent clauses would require to be renumbered.

On clause 23, which now becomes clause 22, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed a new draft clause.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK suggested that the clause should stand over to give hon. members an opportunity to consider it.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO: I would like to suggest that this question of telegraphic transfers be held up for further discussion. A few minutes before coming into this Chamber the manager of one of the leading banks put certain information into my possession which makes it desirable that there should be no duty until the matter be further gone into. It has been represented to me that in the event of this taxation being brought into force one client alone of this bank would refuse to bring the firm's outstanding collections to the Colony. It would mean a loss of twenty-five or thirty million dollars a year to the Colony.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: How do they propose to finance these transactions?

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO: This money is brought in from outstations to Hongkong to be sent home.

Hon. Mr. STEPHENS: I do not agree with the remarks of one of the leading bankers. I do not think there is any chance of the tax having the effect feared. It is a perfectly just stamp tax and is applied to other parts of the world. I am perfectly certain the Colony will not suffer.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: And you think that the client would not be able to negotiate his business elsewhere?

Hon. Mr. STEPHENS: Only to a very small extent. He must come to the biggest market, which is Hongkong.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I will take the sense of the Council on the question of postponing the clause or not.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I should be in favour of it being postponed simply because we have not had time to consider it. His Excellency: We have been considering it for some time.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAO has just brought before us some objection.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: We have had a very definite reply to the question raised by Mr. LAU CHU PAO. If this clause is to be allowed to stand over, I shall probably not be here when it comes up, and I should like to say that in my opinion it is



## DEW STAMP DUTY.

(Continued from Page 9.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had heard the same thing. Some business might be done in the Colony. If the business came to Hongkong we would get the duty and if it did not we would not. There was a large volume of business which could not be driven away and on which they would get duty.

His EXCELLENCY remarked that they would not be driving it away if it could not be financed out of the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said that he would like time to consider it but would not be in the Colony when the Bill came forward again.

The question was put to the vote and His EXCELLENCY declared that the "Ayes" had it, seven members having voted in favour of passing the clause and six in favour of postponement.

His EXCELLENCY: Clause 27 stands part of the Bill.

On clause 29 the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause be omitted.

On clause 31 the ATTORNEY-GENERAL raised a question that had arisen on this clause regarding the words "who know". It had been suggested that the wording was not strong enough and did not imply any guilty knowledge or guilty intent on the part of the person failing to do certain things and that wording should be used such as "that in the Companies' Ordinances involving intention to default."

It was agreed that the clause should stand over for a form of words to be considered.

On clause 32, numbered 40, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause be omitted and this was agreed to.

On clause 33, numbered 40, the Hon. Mr. Lavo drew attention to the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce that "it is unnecessary inquisitorial and should be rephrased in a modified form."

He asked that it be postponed for re-drafting.

His EXCELLENCY: What is the re-drafting?

The Hon. Mr. Lavo: It is unnecessary inquisitorial.

His EXCELLENCY: Was there not some difference of opinion? It was not generally agreed that the clause was of that nature?

The Hon. Mr. Lavo: It was not suggested from the Chair but from the body of the hall.

The Hon. Mr. Lavo: Mr. Lavo said the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had suggested that power should be vested in a magistrate or the police judge.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I think the question was that there should be only one after a search warrant had been applied for.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The Collector has to get a warrant every time he wants to see the books of a firm.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: It is rather a serious matter if a firm can be invaded at any time by the Collector's office.

His EXCELLENCY: It has been said that this clause has no terrors for honest men.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I think the ATTORNEY-GENERAL would concede that there should be some safeguard with regard to the search warrant.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: A delay sometimes results in a document not being found.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I do not suppose any firm having any business to speak of would suddenly close its doors.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: No, but it might make away with the incriminating document.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: All cases dealing with smuggling require a warrant and the existence of smuggling goods is suspected.

His EXCELLENCY: There are many cases in which there is power to inspect without search information. Of course, all this is akin to smuggling.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: I do not think it is a question of honesty, but of the inconvenience a man might be put to quite unnecessarily. If the books were found all right and the stamps in order there is no redress.

His EXCELLENCY: It is not likely that any action will be taken without practical certainty that an offence has been committed.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: But the Collector can only have reason to believe.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: I think it gives the public too much open to persecution at the hands of the Collector. He may be a very good man but he may not be. If we were always in the hands of Mr. Messer we might always be quite content.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: It seems to me that if it is only to be an isolated action it will not take many minutes to get a warrant.

It was agreed that the clause should stand over in order that it might be redrafted.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

On clause 45 the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the clause be amended.

His EXCELLENCY: A printed sheet of amendments laid on the table. These amendments were agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved a similar resolution with regard to clause 46 (re-numbered 42).

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I should like to know what these words "or attempts to commit" are intended to cover. What sort of a case?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Say, an attempt to destroy a book of accounts to evade the duty. That would be a case covered by the words.

His EXCELLENCY: Or going into a room and seeing a person attempting to throw a document into the fire.

The clause as amended was passed.

His EXCELLENCY: We will leave the Bill in committee and meet again on Thursday at 2.30.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: Am I in order in referring to clause 29? I think the clause is unworkable and it has been wisely abandoned, but I would like to know if the ATTORNEY-GENERAL intends to take notice of the Sharebrokers' Association suggestion that it should be compulsory to transfer shares in the name of the owner before claiming dividend.

His EXCELLENCY: That is to try and obviate the old difficulty of dividends going to the wrong person. It is a question whether it can be done in a stamp ordinance. It may be a most desirable thing.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: You would not move a stamp from your transfer stamp.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: There is also a difficulty in various companies when certain people are registered as trustees for certain other people.

His EXCELLENCY: I do not think that it properly comes in a stamp bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: It would tend to produce a little more revenue from transfers but not a great amount.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: I was only suggesting that as a means by which the revenue might receive a substantial increase.

His EXCELLENCY: In place of getting this Bill, the instance of the brokers themselves. It is an expression of their great relief in getting rid of this section.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: Yes they did.

His EXCELLENCY: What is the sense of the Council as to making some provision in this Bill?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: If you like, sir, I will try and draft something.

His EXCELLENCY: I think we have made this Bill as little obnoxious as it can be made as a revenue-producing machine, and I think it would be better to keep clear of anything that would hamper it.

Does the Council wish the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to draft anything or not? I think not.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, at 2.30 p.m.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

THE TELEPHONE CO.

The Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, payment to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews for professional services in connection with report on the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.

THE CHAIRMAN: This sum was, of course, not provided in the Estimates but it was asked that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews should make a report on the value of the buildings, plant, and goodwill separately, of this undertaking, and it was proposed that the Government should pay for it.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I hope the public will have an opportunity of seeing this report for which they are paying \$3,000.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think it will be impossible to publish this report, but His EXCELLENCY was not able to say at this time.

The minute was approved.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,337 on account of Kowloon Railway, special expenditure, Rampon switch stands.

THE CHAIRMAN: These were to be procured last year and they were not actually procured. The manager of the railway was proposing to put it in the Estimates for this year. A special warrant was actually taken last year. These switches have now arrived but they were not allowed for in this year's Estimates, and this is in the nature of a revote.

The vote was approved and the Committee rose.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, April 25th.

The efforts to discover a basis of settlement in the coal dispute were reported this morning when the coal owners and the Miners' Executive jointly entered with the Government at the Board of Trade. The conference discussed the possibilities of a temporary settlement.

It is believed that the owners are prepared to advocate a temporary agreement on the area basis for three months, with monthly revisions, after which a permanent settlement may come into operation, embracing a standard wage and standard conditions.

This proposal represents a compromise between the miners' national basis scheme and the owners' district basis scheme.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. A. J. Cook, a member of the Miners' Executive, addressing the West Ham transport workers, said that the miners were leaving the Triple Alliance until it was reorganised, re-modelled and the men at the bottom, not at the top, were able to rule it.

## REPARATION PROPOSALS.

PARIS, April 25th.

A Havas message from Berlin states that Germany was requiring on April 25th an official reference to President Harding, stating her readiness to accept without conditions or reserve the referees' sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.

The German counter-proposals have been received, but the details have not yet been divulged.

PARIS, April 25th.

According to a telegram from Washington to Le Gaulois, the American Government has refused to consider Germany's appeal for mediation, in which case, according to Berlin reports, Germany will at once apply to the Reparations Commission.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

The Times Washington correspondent learns that if the German proposals are considered to afford a proper basis for discussion there will be a conference between the Allies and Germany, at which the United States will be represented, not as umpire, but in order to endeavour to bring both sides to an agreement.

PARIS, April 25th.

Commenting upon Germany's latest move, Le Temps recalls Bismarck's own words after France's defeat in 1871: "If France does not pay we will do to her as catapillars do upon a tree, and devour it little by little."

Le Gaulois writes that France, while having no intention of applying the Bismarckian method, certainly means to get her due.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Brand in a further conversation as to the morning, cleared up the remaining points in the French proposals.

The new German Note had not been received when Mr. Lloyd George left for London after cordially bidding farewell to Mr. Brand, who left for Paris at once.

## ROMANCES OF CRIME.

(Continued from page 3.)

It had thus proved comparatively easy to establish the identity of the murdered man, but to discover his murderers was a very different and much more difficult matter. Four months passed since the crime had been committed, and still there was no faintest trace of a clue. This, however, was now soon to come, when M. Goron accidentally got into conversation with a man who had known M. Gouffe well, and who mentioned casually that another man he knew had curiously vanished at the same time, a man called Michel Eyraud.

This coincidence was quite sufficient to decide the clever detective to learn more of this man, Michel Eyraud; and he was not long in discovering that he was a man of notoriously evil character, who had a mistress called Gabrielle Bompard, and that she had disappeared with him.

A RAFFLING PURSUIT.

Shrewdly suspecting that these were the people he wanted, M. Goron set himself to the task of establishing the guilt of the fugitive couple and running them to earth—a task which was to occupy nearly a year, and to prove one of the most baffling and elusive the Paris detective force had ever undertaken. His first step was to have the remains of the trunk put together and exhibited in the Morgue, with an offer of 500 francs to anyone who could identify it. Nor had he long to wait; for one day in December a letter reached him from a London boarding-housekeeper informing him that, in the previous July, a man and a woman answering to the description of Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard had spent a few days in his house, and that on the 14th the woman had left for France, taking with her a large empty trunk bought in London, and similar to that exhibited.

M. Goron now transferred his attention to London; and, after long and weary search, found a Gower street trunk-maker who told him that on July 12, a Frenchman, whose description he recognised as that of Eyraud, had bought a large trunk from him—a trunk which, on being taken to Paris, he declared was that on view at the Morgue. Thus, after months of patient investigation M. Goron had established the identity of the bailiffs' murderers, who might be anywhere in some far corner of the earth.

At this stage luck once more played into the detective's hand. A letter came to him bearing the New York post mark, and to his surprise and delight, on opening it he found it was signed "Michel Eyraud."

In the letter the writer declared that he had nothing whatever to do with the death of M. Gouffe, who was a dear friend of his; and proceeded to state that his only connection with the case was his unfortunate association with that serpent, Gabrielle Bompard. It was true that at her request he had innocently bought a trunk for her in London, and that he had accompanied her to America, to escape his creditors. But, happily, she had soon deserted him; and he concluded, "the moment I learn that she has returned to Paris I will not willingly come back and place myself at your disposal for the elucidation of this atrocious crime of which I am convinced Michel Bompard is guilty."

Having thus luckily learned where one of the criminal couple was to be found, M. Goron at once despatched two of his men across the Atlantic to run him to earth—a task, which proved to be one of almost incredible difficulty. For weeks and months the two detectives raced through the United States and Canada, following one elusive clue after another—now hot on the scent, now baffled and almost reduced to despair. In New York they learned that a man answering Eyraud's description had borrowed a costly Eastern robe from a wealthy Turk, ostensibly to be photographed in, and had forgotten to return it; and at every turn similar stories of theft met the officers. But the publicity given to the hunt by the American newspapers constantly helped the fugitives to escape capture.

A letter sent by Eyraud from Mexico to the French newspaper "L'Intransigeant," in which he accused Gabrielle and an unknown confederate of the murder of M. Gouffe, sent the detectives to Mexico—only to find that their bird had again flown this time to Cuba, where they quickly followed him. At Havana they found that he had offered to sell a valuable Turkish robe to a Madame Puchen, a French dressmaker, and that this man, ragged and unkempt as he was, had been identified as Eyraud by a clerk whom he had employed in the ownership of his prosperity when he owned a distillery at Seville.

RUN TO EARTH.

The detectives, aided by the local police, were soon in full chase and after the stranger whom they met at last ran to earth in a house of ill-repute. When he was asked his name, he at once answered "Gorki." This was sufficient, for Eyraud was known to have masqueraded as Gorki, and the next moment the handcuffs were locked on his wrists. He had been caught at last, ten months after he had pulled the cord which stranded the unhappy M. Gouffe, and after one of the longest and sternest chases in the history of crime.

## SEA BABIES' LUCK.

MOTOR-CAR GIFT IN A "WHITE ROUND."

"I have crossed the Atlantic twice recently and each time have been asked to contribute to a fund for a baby born on board," writes a correspondent.

"I sought a ship's doctor and learnt that sea voyages are very popular with expectant mothers, especially emigrants from the Continent. Many of them realise that they can avoid an expensive time and get money enough to give baby born at sea a good start in life. The inevitable collection for baby touches more pockets every year."

A Cunard Line official told a reporter that generally this is true of the 3rd class accommodation. "Collections on board for the baby have been very successful of late," he said.

"Recently one baby was presented with \$450 collected on its behalf, and another in addition to money got a motor-car."

The last two Registrar-General's returns of babies born at sea in ships "to and from England and Wales" show that 68 were born during 1918 and 151 in 1919.

## "BARNUM'S SPIRIT TALKS."

THE MILLENNIUM TO BEGIN IN RUSSIA.

Mr. James Armstrong Chalmers, a member of a prominent Virginia family, who after escaping from an asylum, where he had spent four years, obtained a declaration from the New York courts that he was sane, gave an exposition of spirit writing, taking down long communications said to be from his aunt, the late Julia Ward Howe, the authoress, and from Mr. P. T. Barnum, the showman.

Mrs. Howe gave, and Mr. Chalmers wrote down, a description of her arrival in the next world. The moment I recovered consciousness after my demise," she said, "I found myself in a court-room of large dimensions, and realised that I was in the presence of the Judge of the Dead. I noticed with dismay that I was without clothing, although I had somehow become possessed of a marvellous head of hair, which performed fairly well the functions of Lady Godiva's tresses."

Mrs. Howe indicated that next she found herself in the Kingdom of "Sinn Phallista," which is frightfully overcrowded. The hardest cases are the hypocrites, who are purged with fire by the Saranic Majesty in person.

To deal with the remainder, Mrs. Howe said, there is a police force armed with iron truncheons, which they use freely.

Mr. Barnum began where the first spirit left off. "There's going to be a hot time in the old town soon," were his first words. "The millennium is the hottest stuff that ever was. There will be fighting from morning till night. A great conqueror will arise," asserted the ex-showman impressively. "He will have 600,000 bulletproof soldiers. He will begin in Russia and settle Lenin and Trotsky, then he will take on the rest of the world. Good-night."

Mr. Chalmers announced that he had arranged for the appearance of William Shakespeare at the next seance.

Meanwhile Gabrielle had been foolish enough to return to Paris, in order, as she explained, to give a true version of the crime and her unwilling part in it. One day she was ushered into the presence of the Prefect of Police, and to his amazement introduced herself as Mile. Gabrielle Bompard. She then perched herself on the Prefect's table and smilingly told her story—how Eyraud had hypnotised her and under his mesmeric influence she had lured M. Gouffe to her apartment and played the part assigned to her in his death; and how, after flying with him to America, she had taken the first opportunity to leave him. "He is an inhuman monster," she declared. "I was in deadly fear of him. He cast a terrible spell over me, and compelled me to do what he wished. In the murder of M. Gouffe I acted as in a dream, not realising what I was doing and utterly powerless to avoid doing it."

"Thank you mademoiselle," calmly said the Prefect when her story was ended. "And now perhaps you will look at this document," and he handed a warrant for her arrest on the charge of murder. At the same moment an officer appeared in answer to the Prefect's summons; and Mademoiselle, in spite of her tears and shrieks, was promptly taken away and lodged in prison.

At the sensational trial, which followed, and which excited the keenest interest throughout Europe, Gabrielle and her eloquent counsel vainly pleaded that she was a victim and not a murderer—that she was hypnotised by the accomplice Eyraud and compelled to help him to execute his diabolical plan. The plea fell on deaf ears. She was sentenced to a term of twenty years' penal servitude, while Eyraud, one of the blackest-hearted men the world has seen, was condemned to the scaffold—a merciful penalty for his diabolical crime.

## M.P. WHO LIVES IN A SINGLE ROOM.

HUMILIATING EXPERIENCES.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Difficulties of certain members of Parliament who have to live on their salary of £400 a year are disclosed in the report of the Select Committee on Members' Expenses.

Mr. Dan Irving, Socialist M.P. for Burnley, told the Committee that out of his £400 he pays £105 for a third-class railway pass.

"I cannot afford to give up my home," he explained. "An M.P.'s situation is very precarious; it may last some years, it may not even last months—you never know. Therefore I have to keep two homes. It is not that I elect to keep two homes going, it is because I must."

His home at Burnley, he said, costs £3 a week, and in London it cost him about 55s or 60s a week for

Single-room lodging.

Food in the House of Commons Postages.

Tram fares.

"Those items alone," he proceeded, "bring me up to £370 a year. That does not give me a penny piece for clothing, either for myself or my wife."

"The result is, of course, that one does not really live on the £400 a year; you cannot do it."

He explained that he had to devote time, attention, and study to other methods of increasing his income, otherwise he could not possibly live.

"HUMILIATING."

"I feel sometimes a little sense of humiliation," he continued, "in mixing with my fellows when you have to scan every item of expense which you are called upon to meet in company with other men all around you who have reasonable means; you inevitably feel, whether it is so or no, a sense of humiliation, because you appear to be mean when other men are, I do not say extravagant, but able to act differently."

"Of course, there is the fact that temptation may be put in a man's way to do things that he ought not to do, merely because he is in a position of poverty—because that is what it amounts to."

Replying to questions, Mr. Irving said that at times he had to stand pretty nearly half the way between London and Burnley, and from the time he left his lodgings in London it took him eight or nine hours to get home.

Asked if he would take exception to the Committee publishing his evidence with his name, he replied:—

"Not at all. I do not mind. I would tell it from the house-tops, because there is nothing to be ashamed of in it."

Replying to Mr. P. Hooley.

MR. ADAMSON'S VIEW.

Mr. W. Adamson, M.P. (until recently chairman of the Labour party), expressed the opinion that the salary should be £800, in addition to an open railway pass. His first-class railway pass, he said, cost him £186 a year, and that did not provide for extras. If he used a sleeper, for instance, it would cost him another £23 a week.

There were also hotel expenses, and keeping those down to bedrock figures it meant another £160. Postage he put at £15 a year. The figures given totalled £376. Mr. Adamson proceeded:—

To a working man with no knowledge of the way money goes when living in London and travelling about the country, as a member of Parliament has to do, £400 a year may seem a large sum; but, when he begins to try and divide that up, he very quickly realises where he is.

Twelve M.P.'s, it was mentioned, refuse to accept the salary; and Sir Herbert Nelson said that for a long time he designated his warrant "under protest"—a futile thing, he agreed.

In their report the Committee agree that if £400 a year was necessary in 1914, such an amount is inadequate today, but nevertheless they recommend that no change be made in the present salary, although satisfied that further consideration should be given to this matter in the near future.

Free postage of M.P.'s letters is recommended by the Committee, and also free first-class railway travelling from London to the M.P.'s constituencies.

## GALLIOLI LANDING SHIP.

"RIVER CLYDE'S" SURPRISE FOR HER V.C. COMMANDER.

An amusing coincidence occurred at the Baltic Exchange recently.

Commander Unwin, V.C., who was in charge of the "River Clyde" at the time she made her historic landing at Cape Helles, was chatting to a friend, when the arrival of a Spanish steamer, the "Angela," at Tampa, Florida, was signalled.

"Ever heard of that ship?" asked Commander Unwin's companion.

"No," replied the V.C. companion.

"I think you have," said the old

## INDIA'S FUTURE.

LORD READING AS VICEROY.

A GREAT TASK.

Lord Reading is charged with one of the greatest Imperial tasks which have ever been entrusted to any Briton, writes Lovat Fraser in the "Daily Mail."

His true work will be to convince the peoples of India that their own best interests and their own ultimate security depend upon their remaining willing citizens of the only great Empire now left in the world.

It is an undertaking which will call for the most exalted qualities of statesmanship. It will demand far-sighted vision, high courage, great patience and forbearance, and very deep human sympathy and insight.

If Lord Reading succeeds, as I believe he will, then he will have accomplished something which will entitle him to lasting remembrance.

People in this country have been a little surprised that the King's choice of Lord Reading as his viceroy has been received with such general approval in India.

There is really no mystery about it. Next to the quality of sympathy, of which they have perhaps known too little, the peoples of India prize justice. They have not yet lost faith in the essential characteristics of British justice. The quick imaginations of educated classes have been touched by the announcement that Lord Reading has relinquished the high and honourable office of Lord Chief Justice of England in order to fill the hard, solitary post of Viceroy.

They see in the appointment a proof that the British people are looking at the affairs of India from a new angle. They see, too, that we are sending them of our best. It is greatly to the good that Lord Reading will find in India an atmosphere which, although charged with unrest, is highly favourable to himself and to his purpose.

The British in India are equally disposed to offer a cordial welcome to Lord Reading. Their great fear was that at this critical juncture we might send to India a little man or a feeble man. Their doubts are now allayed.

In the past we have sent to India as Viceroy great soldiers, great administrators, great diplomats, and now and then men who had no greatness and not much claim to competence, though the average has been high. We have never sent a lawyer, though once the choice has been made it leaps to the eye that it is entirely right.

India is just entering upon a new constitutional era, in which the leaders of her own peoples will have much to do with the shaping of legislation and policy. There could be no more suitable Viceroy than a lawyer who is familiar with Parliamentary usage, whose mind has been moulded by the exercise of the serene impartiality of the Bench, who has a great knowledge of the world, an immense capacity for hard work, and some acquaintance with technical diplomacy.

Yet I think India will find that in Lord Reading's Viceroyalty intensely human qualities, and not the attributes of the lawyer, will be uppermost. His past-training will serve him well, but it has never mastered his receptive mind or moulded him into an inflexible rigidity of thought. It has clothed him with dignity for great occasions, but has not dehumanised him or wrapped him in red-tape. Always there lurks about him a touch of the questioning spirit, the eager adventurous outlook of his boyhood. It is just this touch which attracts most.



## RAIKO

NEW CHARTERED HAWK OF  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
1833  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

---

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	£3,000.00
RESERVE FUND	...	£1,000.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF	...	£2,000.00

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened as **FIXED DEPOSITS** required for longer or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FENGOWAY  
 Acting Manager.  
 Hongkong, February 23 1931.  


---

**THE CHINA SPECIE BANK**  
**LIMITED.**  


---

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
 St. George's Building, Hongkong  
 Chairman of board of directors  
 Mr. Wong Shui Ham.  
 Chief Manager, Mr. L. E. Holmes

Asst. Manager ..... Mr. E. T. WONG  
Hongkong Manager Mr. L. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted.  
Current, Savings, and Fixed deposits bear interests at rates of 2%, 4% and 6 per annum respectively.

L. E. HOLUM,  
*Chief Manager*

Hongkong, October 2, 1920.

**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE**  
(FRENCH BANK.)  
HEAD OFFICE :

15th. Rue La Fayette, Paris.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL --- Frs. 75,000,000  
PAID UP CAPITAL --- Frs. 68,400,000  
RESERVE FUNDS --- Frs. 68,967,500

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Canton	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Yokohama	Tourane

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National  
d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais  
Banque de France et de l'Etranger  
Credit Industriel et Commercial  
Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National  
Bank and Union Bank of England

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & French American Banking Corporation Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking.

exchange business transacted.  
— V. MARSOT,  
Acting Manager  
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1930.

**THE CHINESE MERCHANT BANK LTD.**  
**HEAD OFFICE:**  
 Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road  
 General Banking and Exchange  
 now transacted.

Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1930.

**BANK OF CANTON  
LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE  
HONGKONG.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE**  
General Banking Business transacted  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened  
and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received  
**INTEREST ON FIXED**

DEPOSITS.	
For 3 Months	3% per annum
For 6 Months	4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum  
**LOOK POONG SH**  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, April 28, 1920.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL (fully paid up) --- Yen 100  
RESERVE FUND .. Yen 20  
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANSON AND ASSOCIATES AND

AC-	BARATIA	NEWYASS
	BOMBAY	NEW YORK
	BUNNOS AYER	OSAKA
	CALCUTTA	Peking

CHANGCHUN	BAIJUON
CHANGCHUN	SANGON
DAIKEN (DALEY)	SAT FRANCH
FENGTEK (MUNDRE)	SKATON
HABROW	SHANGHAI
HABROW	SHANGHAI
MONCHULU	SHANGHAI
WANG	SHANGHAI

RE-	KORE	SONGKATA
at the	LONDON	SEVENTH
	LOS ANGELES	TIMOTHY
	LYONS	TOKYO
	MATTA	TRINITY
	NARASAKI	TRINITY

Interest allowed on Current Assets  
Deposits received for fixed periods  
to be obtained on application  
G. HANCOCK  
Manager

Hongkong, March 18, 1971.



